PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,619—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	.....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	10000	....	.....
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6532
20th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	CHINA	7912	....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CHINA	7912	....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6532
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL
STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	30th Nov. ,,
YARRA	4,248	Seillier	28th Dec. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

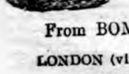
Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	19th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
A	City of Vienna	4872	Morrison	30th Sep	13th Oct.	25th Oct	30th Oct
A	Aston Hall	3627	M'Fee	10th Oct.	23rd ,,	5th Nov	13th Nov
B	City of Bombay	4548	Snow	19th ,,	31st ,,	13th ,,	18th ,,
A	Prome	3580	M'Kay	2nd Nov	14th Nov	28th ,,	3rd Dec

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in very good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time. Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 23 Oct.	9 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Tues. 24 Oct.	5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA.	1700	Thurs. 19 Oct.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri 20 Oct.	8 a.m. (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,860 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th Nov. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,993 tons, on or about 19th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
17th October, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Nov. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mozza	4,119	1st Dec. ,,
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	1,980	26th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cregletto	5,295	6th Nov. ,,
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. ,,
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

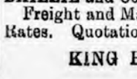
STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Rs. 515 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 59.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee

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VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective, They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feable constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
CREME DIVINE in Tins. It is a delicious CUSTARD ready for the Table.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. Prices reduced for the Season only from the 15th of October to 31st of December, 1905, a Box of 10lbs. MACCARONI VERMICELLI or PASTES at Rs. 2-8 and loose by the pound at 5 annas.
UNICUM (The Great stomach strengthening Agent.
ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur) A Tonic restorative for general debility.
VERMOUTH (French and Italian). CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTE, and MARSALA (Wines). CHERRY, and B.B. BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE, LENTILLES, DRY PEAS, WHITE and RED BEANS and fresh ITALIAN LEMONI.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

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H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.
KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!
THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.
ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 25 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOODbest in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

MANCHESTER and BRADFORD (England) MERCHANT wishes to do a direct Trade in PIECE GOODS and is prepared to find Capital for a European gentleman with connection and ability to establish a house in India.

Address with full particulars "G" care of STREET'S, 30, Cornhill, London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1905, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1905.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th October, 1905.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th October to 25th October, 1905, both days, inclusive.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DINSHAWJI DADABHOY MOONSHI, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance mortgage, charge gift, leasehlen or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office in 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the Messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 252 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 308, New No. 2003, Old Survey Nos. 2106 to 3110 and New Survey No. 2,1385 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 76 and 77 and Street Nos. 434.435 and 428, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Bohra Akbarali Abdulalli Goolam Hoosain, and on or towards the south by the property of Bohra Lookmanji Kikabhoy, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants. Dated this 16th day of October 1905.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMRAO BULVANTRAO BHIWANDKER, RAKHMABAI, widow of BALWANTRAO BHAI, MUKTABAI, wife of CRUSTNARAO GOPINATH and BHAKHOBAI a minor by her natural guardian, the said Ramrao Bulwantra have contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned four pieces of land at Wadala. All persons therefore having or claiming any interest in the said properties or any of them or any part thereof respectively by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those four pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Wadala, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in aggregate containing by admeasurement 1549 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 165, Collector's New No. B/13054. First piece of Land containing by admeasurement 734 square yards, registered under New Survey Nos. 5/1089, 6/1096, and bounded on the East by the Road, Braz Fernandes, on the West by the ground of Mingot D'Silva, on the North partly by the ground of Antone De Silva, and partly by the Road to Salt pans and on the South by the ground of Antone De Silva, second piece of Land containing by admeasurement 455 square yards, Registered under New Survey No. 4/1058, and bounded on the East by the ground oftMollinbai, on the West by the ground of Manuel Silva, on the North partly by the ground of Clement Furnan partly by the ground of Namia, partly by the ground of Nicolas Silva and partly by the ground of Rev. Braz Fernandes, and on the South partly by the ground of Manuel Silva, partly by ground of Nicholas Silva and partly by the ground of Altwar Thakur, Third piece of land containing by admeasurement 115 square yards Registered under New Survey No 5/1035, and bounded on the East by the ground of Andrew Sarao, on the West by the ground of Miguel De Silva, on the North by the ground of Najma and on the South by the ground of Sonwar Kurkia. Fourth piece of land containing by admeasurement 245 square yards Registered under New Survey No. 13/1038, and bounded on the East by the ground of Antonio Silva, on the West partly by the ground of De Sarao and partly by the ground of Altwar Thakur, on the North by the ground of Nagia, and on the South by the ground of Burich Amboo.—Dated this 18th day of October, 1905.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of Gujanan Lakshman Bindranvankar, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, deceased.

SARASWATIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, Lead Lady of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at First Carpenter Street, House No. 6, outside the Fort..... Petitioner,

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and five and in the fifth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 14th day of October, 1905.

Messrs. CHITINS & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY,
Suit No. 11617 of 1905.

PAULINBAI, widow of Antone Gonsalves .....Plaintiff.
vs.
MATHUBAI, Widow of BABOOL BHONDA, MAHADEO BHONDA, JUGIA BHONDA, ATHIA BHONDA, the last named three defendants being minors by their guardian ad litem Mathubai .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 30th day of September, 1905, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the defendants subject to the rights of the mortgagee and without prejudice to his rigat to deal with the attached property in the terms of this security dated the 11th day of July, 1905, in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Dharavi, admeasuring about 4114 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 1345 and 8501, comprised in the Collectors Old No. 253, and New No. 1, and New Survey No. 20/33 and 5/192, comprised in the Collectors Old No. 274 and New No. 1315, and are bounded on the North by the land of Bardo Kanoba Patil, and Musla Patell, on the East by the Government vacant land, on the South by the land of one Peabhoo, and on the West by Leather Tanning Factory, and new Survey Nos. 3-10 191 and 7/193, which is comprised in the Collectors Old No. 338, and is bounded on the North by the land of Mr. Tata, on the East by the land of Bhasker Mistri, on the South by the property of Mr. Tata, and on the West by the land of Ranji Balka.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment of seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 9th day of November, 1905, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. —Date this 6th day of October, 1905.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 23rd October, 1905, a NEW TIME TABLE of MAIL PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS, on the G. I. P. system will come in force.

For details and further information see the Sheet Time Table, dated 1st October, 1905, exhibited at Stations or apply to the Station Masters

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 17th October, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON the 21st and 28th October, 1905, the Second Class Race Express Train between BOMBAY and POONA will NOT RUN.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 16th October, 1905.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS including Tramways, corrected up to 30th June, 1905, are available FOR SALE with the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2 per copy.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
283, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GUNJA (BOAT) FUTTAY KHARE.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Haji Ali Mahomed Oosman and others, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction in the stream opposite the Chamar Godi, Mazagon.

The Gunja (boat) Futtay Khare, No. 4791, of 629 candies. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

The Gunja is now on view.

SALE OF 23 MILCH BUFFALOES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction in the Parsee newstable on Bhoiwada Cross Road, behind the Government House at Parel by order of the concerned—

23 milch buffaloes.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished, teakwood and blackwood house-hold furniture, such as sliding, dining table, mirrored side-board, dumbwaiters, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined silktapestry, marbletopped tables and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes presses, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, rich glassware and crockery, plateAware, windproof lamps, rich table ornaments large Size Refrigerator ice chest by Treacher & Co. Arab horse 15 hands 8 years old going in harness etc. the property of Captain E. H. Foord.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF CHARCOAL, FIREWOOD, RAFTERS AND SHEDS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 20th instant at the hours and places mentioned below the stock-in-trade of the late Haji Sakoor Haji Poonja,

In the Shed on Nowrojee Hill at 2 p.m.

A quantity of charcoal and the shed in which it is stacked.

In the Shed at Darookhana, Mazagon, opposite the Emperor.

Edward Mill at 3 p. m

A quantity of charcoals firewood and rafters and the shed in which they are stacked.

In the shop in the chawl near Sankli Tank, Byculla, at 4 p.m,

A quantity of charcoal and firewood.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY the 22nd inst. at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 167 Dadur Road next to the Police Station in Mr. Jasavala's bangalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and black wood household furniture, such as mirrored side board and dumbwaiter, chairs drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry cabinets, Corner cabinets, marbletop tables and teapoys, bedsteads, single and double almiras, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, glassware, crockery and plateAware, Milner's fire proof safe 35 by 29 by 23 inches on stand cottage piano, by Rose & Co. Old copper-coins, table ornaments, singles foot sewing Mashine lady's and gent's bicycle's etc the property of F, G NOLAN Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view,

SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND TOOLS OF THE RIPON ROAD, METAL STAMPING WORKS AND BRASS FOUNDERY.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises at No. 21A, Ripon Road, Byculla, near the Parsee Statue,

The whole of the machinery and tools of the above factory, consisting of one 16 h p oil engine, drawing presses, lathes, cutting machines, rolling machines, iron foundery boxes and tools for brass foundery-smithy and other tools, brass and wooden patterns, office furniture, etc.

The whole will be put up in one or more lots as a going concern. It is a good going factory, the best equipped of its kind in India for turning out hollowware (household utensils) out of brass German silver and alluminium sheets, and is a good established business. The owner is selling only because he is not latterly keeping good health.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt from and offers received by Messrs K. Desai & Co at No 21 Ripon Road, Byculla, before 12 o'clock noon any day before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th October, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CRETTONES, BEDQUILTS, AND VELVET TAPESTRY FOR FURNITURE, Etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.—

15 Pieces Crettones, Velvet, tapestry for furniture and 11 bundles coloured and white bedquilts, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 21th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th October, 1905.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A LARGE CHEMIST AND DRUGGISTS SHOP.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 505 of 1905.

Abdul Husain Abdul Tyeb Mamajiwalla .....Plaintiffs
vs.
Dawoodbhoy Mahomedaly and another...Defendants.

By order of Mr. Abdul Kayum Abdool Hoosain Mamajiwala the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th October, 1905, at 1-30 p.m. in small convenient lots the remaining stock-in-trade of the defendants' shop at Abdul Rehman Street, consisting of a large stock of tinctures, acids, Pills, tabloids, salts ointments, drugs, chemicals, patent and proprietory medicines, thermometers by Hicks, measure glasses, mixers and pestles, pill tiles, pots, sick room requisites, shop furniture etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th October, 1905.

6781

JUST UNPACKED
FRESH STOCK OF
"A 1" and "ELEPHANT" BRAND
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
AND
COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.
ALSO
Inner Tubes and Outer Covers
FOR
Motor-car Tyres of all Sizes
etc., etc., etc., etc.,

Our Goods challenge competition and are GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH

For prices etc., apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
AGENTS at POONA :
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
64, CIVIL LINES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommand it.—MACKOS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LADY in best part of Cheltenham desires the entire CHARGE of CHILDREN any age. Highest references. Apply A.R.C., Care of Messrs W. H. SMITH and SON, G. W. Station, Cheltenham, England.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle. NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home, Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED An experienced steady NEWS READER for a Daily English Paper. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No 358 O Advt Dept "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PROFITABLE BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc. Rogers and Gallet Co.'s best assorted 3 bottle cases of Perfumes of the Butter Fly, Dragon Fly, Miss Flirt, Bouquet Chrysanthene at special challenge prices. Do not therefore lose this special opportunity. Manockjee Patel. 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. Mrs L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry,—WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in any, Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds and other Exportation Articles, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute Flour, Oil, and such other Mills. Have served for over 20 Twenty years, as Agent in charge, European Firms, Erected, and Dismantled Factories, Proficient to advise on new Stations, their Improved Management, with other Industries and latest Machineries, Highest Testimonials. Address, "COTTON" care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazgon, and by Messrs, Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay,

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvers, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business &c., Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denomination supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
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Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE : Throadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL.—Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, ombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

L. COMBE,
Agents Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tioling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE

TONGA built by Stephens (cost Rs. 500). Pair BAY ARAB PONIES, 13·3, Perfect Match fast and showy (cost Rs. 1,000). HARNESS, by Dunnett. The whole turnout for sale for Rs. 1,000. Apply to

E. M. PRATT,
Club of Western India, Poona.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

ACORIDINE

THE INFALLIBLE

INDIGESTION CURE

Can be had of all Druggists

Rs. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each,

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,

31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 16.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£83 5-8	=	— 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-2	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 15-16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 7-8	=	+ 3-16
2 months bonos	25 1-8	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	62	=	+ 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25.14 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin ,,	20.45 1-4	=	do
New York Demand	4.86	=	+ 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4	per cent =	do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	4	per cent =	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	per cent =	unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-4	per cent =	do
7 day market loans	3 1-2	per cent =	do

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 6 Oct. done dull

METALS—

Copper Braziers £80
Yellow metal 67-8
Tin Plates £9-11-6
Bar Iron Beli'an £24-19-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £12-10-0
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0

WHEAT—

Afloat for U K 1,050,000

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 41 1-2 O-N sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 40 3-4 O-N sellers } quiet but steady
Brown 36 3-4 O-N sellers

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 38 1-4 O-N done easier

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 8 5-8

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day. Good demand Madras, 1 1-2d. higher with a hardening tendency Bombay 1d. higher.

Number of Goat skins offered	1,157,000
Do Sheep do	859,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian dull. Manchester quiet but steady. Total Sales 8,000, Spot 5-31 plus 1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 3,000. Futures closed steady.

Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5-18	5-22	5 26
—3	—3	—3
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
5-29	5-31	5-34
—3	—3	—3
Apl.-May	**May-June**	**June-July**
5-36	5-38	5-40
—3	—3	—3

Receipts at U S Ports	54,000
Do last year	62,000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do do Continent	41,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9-95—15	
Futures, month of Dec	9-63—17	a
Do do, March	9 86—17	

a Delined owing to Government weather report considered favorable and disappointing attitude of Spinners.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 3-4—1-8
Futures, month of Jan	9-69 — 18
Do, do April	9 91 — 18
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 16th Oct. 1905 :—

Cotton	1,375 bales.
Wheat	21,169 cwts.
Linseed	1,216 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,468 do
Gingellyseed	4,138 do
Poppyseed	62 do
Groundnuts	388 do
Castorseed	8,325 do
Rice	1,171 do
Myrabolams	799 do
Cottonseed	5,038 do
Mowrasced	2,253 do
Gram	7,103 do
Jowar	811 do
Misc	73 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 1,53,600
Ex s Persia from London

BOMBAY, OCT. 17.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do, 6 do, do,	1s. 4 15-32d.
French France 3 do. do.	170 3-4
Marseks 3 do, do.	139 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	142 1-2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	199
Japan 30 do. do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98"7
1st Settlement 1st November	98"7

Money Market. Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th Aug.	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	9	0
Forward Dec	7	0	0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	6	2	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	7	0	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quieter.

Ready	6	1	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	27	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady to firm.

Howree Khandeish	39	8	0
15 per cent Mixed	37	0	0

WHEAT—Tone steady, prices nominal.

White Delhi	4	13	0
,, Pissy	4	15	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet but steady.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 bales
Imports ..... 20,000 ,,

Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jar.
5'15	5'19	5'23
—3	—3	—3
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5 26	5'28	5'31
—3	+3	—3
April-May	**May-June.**	**June-July**
5 33	5'35	5'37
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—The market is quiet, and the enquiry is very limited. Quotations are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower all round, without attracting buyers.

The closing prices in the "Suttah" bazaar are as follows :—

Bengals Fully Good, January..... Rs. 177
Broach M.-G. Good, March..... ,, 227

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 16

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	dull
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	qu'et but steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	83 5-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	28 5-8

THE BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Mail steamer Persia under the command of Captain W. H. Haughton, R.N.R., arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, three days and fifteen hours behind the usual time, owing to the blockage in the Suez Canal. The Persia left London, on the 22nd September, and called at Marseilles on the 29th. She reached Port Said at 8 p. m. on 3rd October when as she could not enter the Canal, most of the passengers, left the ship and went to Cairo, returning on board on Friday, the 6th instant. The Persia entered the Canal on Saturday, the 7th at 11 a. m., but was only allowed to proceed eight miles, the Canal not being clear beyond. At 7 a. m., on October 8th, the Canal was cleared and the Persia and thirty other steamers passed the wreck. As the Persia proceeded, the bank was seen to be damaged for about 500 feet. Most of the damage was caused by the fall of the column of water, caused by the explosion, which damaged the bank of the Maritime Canal and also the banks of the Sweet Water Canal. The Railway was not damaged. The Canal was only opened to traffic in the day time as a considerable part of the wreck still remained submerged which might have caused some obstruction. About 40 steamers followed the "Persia," and about 50 steamers more anchored in the Great Bitter Lake. There were also 40 to 50 steamers anchored in Suez Bay, awaiting to pass to the northward.

The Persia reached Suez at 9 p. m. on October 8th and left 11 p.m. for Aden. She proceeded full speed to the latter port, and making only a four hours' stoppage she left again at 2 p.m. on Thursday. She arrived in harbour at 5-30 a.m. yesterday, and anchored opposite the Custom House. The total time of transit of the mail between Brindisi and Bombay was 15 days and 2 hours, whereas the usual time is 11 days and 11 hours, so the mails were 3 days and 15 hours late.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Yarra, which is due in Bombay to-day, was the first vessel to pass the Canal, followed by another vessel of the same Company, then followed the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Nippon," and the North German Lloyd "Sachsen," and next followed the "Persia." The last named was about 1 1-2 miles from the wreck, and did not hear the explosion.

Fine weather was experienced until within twenty-four hours of Bombay, when it was evident, that the cyclone is moving about somewhere to Southern, causing a considerable disturbance and unsettled weather.

The Persia brought 419 passengers. Among the distinguished passengers were :—Sir Arnold White and Lady White, the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, General and Mrs. Richardson, Major-General G. de S. Lisle and Mrs. Lisle, General Sir Moore Creagh, and Lady Creagh, Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz, General and Mrs. Henry, General Stafford Collins, Lord Montgomerie and from Aden, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hunter.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hunter landed at the Apollo Bunder in Company of Lord Montgomerie, his A. D. C. and went to the Yacht Club where he remained till 2 p. m., and then proceeded to the Victoria Terminus and left for Poona by 2-21 train local time. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Colaba North Battery to announce his departure.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Inspector of Gymnasia in India arrives in Lucknow, on 21st November, after visiting Delhi, Multan, Quetta, Poona, Secunderabad and Ahmednagar.

THE death is announced in his 76th year of Lieut.-General T. Lamb, formerly of the Bengal Native Infantry, who was placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List after 40 years' service in 1887.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. M. FORBES, who died on September 25, at Bedford at the age of 61, entered the Army in 1861, and served with the Bhootan expedition in 1864-65, also being present at the capture of Fort Dalimkote, for which he received the medal with clasp. Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes saw further service in the Afghan war of 1879, including the operations in the Khyber Pass. He received the medal. Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes retired in 1887.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compare with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In June 1905— Bengal	56,00,000	61,32,900	5,32,900	.....
In May 1905— Bombay	5,00,000	3,24,300	.....	1,75,700
Total	61,00,000	64,57,200	3,57,200	.....

3 Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty in opium exported from Bombay :—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of June 1905— Bengal	1,68,00,000	1,82,48,625	14,48,625	.....
To end of May 1905— Bombay	11,00,000	5,36,700	.....	5,63,300
Total	1,79,00,000	1,87,85,325	8,85,325	.....

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd September 1905, on 141'14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,000	13,000	.....	17,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	92	.....	120
For previous 1 week of half-year	51,889	1,97,505	790	2,50,184
Total for 2 weeks	55,889	2,10,505	790	2,67,184
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,231	10,945	745	14,921
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	78	5	106
Total to corresponding date do.	46,858	1,18,428	2,405	1,67,691

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 2,079
Do. to date ..... ,, 99,493

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—Sept 25, at Harefield, Middlesex, the wife of Major J B Buchanan, Royal Army Medical Corps of a daughter

FOSTER—Sept 8, at 44 Maidstone Road, Rochester, the wife of Capt H N Foster, of a son

KINGSFORD—Sept 23, at Hazeldene, Hertfort, wife of Capt H C Kingsford, R N, his Majesty's ship Goliath, of a daughter

MAIRIS—Sept 21, at Gleneagle Terrace, Mannamead, Plymouth, the wife of Capt Edward Shuckburgh Mairis, Royal Marine Light Inf of a son

MURRAY—Sept 20, at Manor End, Felixstowe, the wife of Col A M Murray, R A of a son

SWETTENHAM—Sept 16, at Dean's Bridge, Armagh, the wife of Capt G K Swettenham, D.S.O, Royal Irish Fusiliers of a daughter

WARING—Sept 22, at Fort Rowner, Gosport, the wife of Capt A H Waring, Royal Army Medical Corps (nee Salmond) of a son

MARRIAGES.

BACON—BUDD—Sept 23, at the Good Shepherd Lee Frederick Harry Bacon son of Capt Bacon to Diana daughter of the late Dr George Budd

BAMBER—LYON—Sept 21, at the Abbey Church Sherborne Lieut Wyndham Lerrier Bamber RN his Majesty's ship Montagu to Mildred Bessie Constance daughter of Rev Canon Lyon vicar of Sherborne

BODDAM—WALKER—Sept 19, at St Peter's Bayswater Capt E B C Boddam 5th Goorkha Rifles son of Major-Gen W W Boddam Shanklin Isle of Wight to Olivia daughter of George Chapman Walker, 71 Linden Gardens

EARLE—DOMVILLE—Sept 12, at St Paul's Church Rothesay New Brunswick Canada William Zobieski Earle CE to Isabel daughter of Senator Lieut-Col the Hon James Domville 8th Princess Louise's Hussars and granddaughter of the late Lieut-Gen J W Domville Royal Regt of Art

FRANKS—EAGAR—Sept 20, at St Martin's Church Trafalgar square Edward Franks late of the India Office to Ada Mary Barbara Eagar widow of Capt E B Eagar 5th Fusiliers

GRIFFIN—HOWARTH—Sept 20, at Walmley Church Lionel Bruce son of the late E P Griffin of Kidderminster and Mrs Henry Fowler of Penns near Birmingham to Harriet Madeline May daughter of Lieut-Col Howarth late The Buffs and West India Regt of Russell House Walmley near Birmingham

HUGALL—STEPHENSON—Sept 20, at St Nicholas' Church Butterwick York Tom Newton Hugall Shanghai China to Nellie daughter of John Stephenson of Butterwick York

MAYNE—SKEWES—COX—Sept 23, at St Matthias' Church Richmond Surrey Eric Mosley Mayne 33rd Queen's Own Light Cav son of Major Mosley Mayne of Richmond to Evelyn Mary daughter of Sir Thomas Skewes-Cox MP

MINCHIN—LLOYD—Sept 20, at St Ethelreda's Hatfield Lieut Col Frederick Falkiner Minchin R A to Lena Lloyd daughter of John Lloyd

MORNEMENT—GALSWORTHY—Sept 21, at Christ Church Lancaster Gate Staff Surg R H Mornement R N of Eastney Barracks Portsmouth to Hilda daughter of the late Robert H Galsworthy

ROGERS—KILBEY—Sept 23, at St Mary's Staines Ernest Silvani son of the late Linton Roynon Rogers captain 1st Norfolk Royal Garrison Art Volunteers Aldeburgh to May Josephine Mancha daughter of Herbert Kilbey

RUSSELL—OUTRAM—Sept 20, at Holy Trinity Church Pitlochry Capt Vernon Elliott Russell late 28th Gloucester Regt son of the late Richard H Russell Indian Civil Service to Ida Mabel daughter of Sir Francis Outram, Bart

DEATHS.

BREWSTER—At Marine Hotel North Berwick Major-Gen Henry Craigie Brewster, late of the 76th Regt, son of the late Sir David Brewster Principal of the University of Edinburgh aged 87

COLE—Sept 21 at 91 Powerscroft Road Clapton N E Daniel Thomas Cole late of P and O Co aged 78

DOWNES—Sept 19, at 7 Earl's Court Square, Commy-Gen Arthur William Cownes CB JP aged 78

GUNTER—Sept 18, at Wetherby Grange Yorkshire, Sir Robert Gunter, Bart MP aged 73

HARRISON—Sept 21, Eliz beth wife of Lieut-Col H A Harrison 29 Hanover Terrace Regent's Park

LAMB—Sept 24, at 21 St George's Square S W Lieut-Gen Thomas Lamb late Bengal Staff Corps aged 76

TREVER—Sept 20, at 29 Colville Road Bayswater Salusbury Thomas Trevor colonel Royal (late) Bengal Eng retired aged 71

WILLIAMS-WYNN—Sept 21 at Llangedwyn gowestry Marie Emily Dowager Lady Williams-Wynn

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKENEY—October 10, at Kalacherra, Cachar, the wife of H R Blakeney, of a daughter.

IN MEMORIAM.

SARAH GOLDING—In fond and loving memory of our dear loving mother who died in Bombay on the 18th October 1898, deeply mourned by her sorrowing children. Gone before, but not forgotten.

Sleep on dearest Mother, thou knowest now no sorrow,
And though in anguish deep we still do mourn for thee,
That day will dawn which brings the glad to-morrow
When we all hope to meet, and no more parted be.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC

HAS BEEN AWARDED

20 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.

CURES :

ANEMIA,
CHLOROSIS,
DEBILITY,
NEURASTHENIA.

DELIGHTFUL TASTE.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 55m. Sun sets, 5h 35m. High water, 1-40m., 1-28a. Low water, 7-38m., 7-33a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30 p. m.
Insolvent Debtors' Court vacation sitting, 11 a.m.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, 45 Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

REPORTED MISSING.—Mr. Arthur Greaves, residing at Goa Street, has reported to the Police that his brother, Gilbert Greaves aged 3 y, left his house on the 14th instant, and has not up-to-date returned, or been heard of.

BURNING ACCIDENT.—Arjoon Tatia, a mendicant, aged 10, who is said to have been subject to epileptic fits, on Monday, went up to a pile of burning refuse in the compound of the J. J. Hospital, when he was seized with a fit and falling partly into the flames was badly burnt about the face. He was detained at the hospital for treatment.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Herman Fisher, a German, was charged at the instance of Inspector Jones, before Mr. Kemp at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with attempting to cause hurt to his wife with a knife. It appeared that the accused and his wife lived with Mrs Brophy in a house in Colaba Causeway. Early yesterday morning the accused returned home drunk; and shortly afterwards his wife cried out that he was attempting to cut her throat. Some neighbours ran into the room and secured the accused. He said he loved his wife, and could not believe that he had made any a tempt against her life. He was drunk at the the time. The Magistrate adjourned the case in order to enable Mrs. Fisher who was ill to attend the Court. The accused was ordered to be released on his giving a security for Rs. 100.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Suddoo Gunput, an old offender, with the theft of a watch and chain, belonging to one Mariambi, a Mahomedan woman. From the evidence it would appear that on Monday morning, accused entered complainant's room and removed the articles from a nail on the wall when he was accosted by complainant. Accused pushed the woman aside and was running away when he was chased and caught by some townsmen. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted a previous conviction. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, one month of which was to be in solitary confinement.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY DISPUTE.

MR. BINGHAM REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

THE "Pall Mall Gazette" has for some time interested itself prominently in the arrangements connected with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company.

At the end of August in its financial columns it published the following comments :—

"We are informed that letters of allotment of £300,000 debenture stock and of 60,000 £10 preference shares in this company have been posted. At the same time, it is announced, that the concession has been granted direct by the Municipality of Bombay to the company. But surely some explanation of this curious development is demanded. In the prospectus inviting subscriptions for the above-mentioned £1,200,000, the company was represented as having acquired the concession from the British Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company, and documents have since been produced showing that the concession is vested in Mr. Wm. Gentry Bingham, as trustee for the British Pioneer Company. How does it happen that within so short a time a new concession has been granted? Has the old one been duly and legally cancelled? Has the new contract been properly drawn up and executed? And all within a matter of ten days! If so, it is the smartest piece of work we have heard of for a long time. Again, are Mr. Bingham and the British Pioneer Company perfectly satisfied with the new arrangement, or is there likely to be a legal fight over it? These are a few points which ought to have been explained before the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways made such haste to possess itself of the money subscribed, and we shall be very surprised indeed if more is not heard of the matter.'

On Sept. 25 the "Pall Mall Gazette" published the following :—'About a month ago we published a letter from Mr W. Gentry Bingham, which referred to a point of vital importance in connection with this offspring of the British Electric Company. It will be remembered that, according to the prospectus, £30,000 was to be paid to the British Pioneer Company for the concession vested in Mr. Bingham as trustee. But when the allotment letters were sent out the Bombay Electric Company stated and in the most remarkable correspondence, even if full information had been vouchsafed by way of some explanation of the curious procedure. As none was forthcoming, the attitude of the company towards its subscribers and the public has seemed to us more than passing estrange. The prospectus was issued with the contracts already entered into as the basis of the company's appeal to subscribers.'

Shareholders so far as we know, are still without enlightenment, and the suspense created by the irregularity of the position as regards the concession under which they propose to work continues. To pay the British Pioneer Company £30,000 for their concession; and then when the validity of the sale is questioned calmly to announce that the concession under which the company propose to work is a totally different one granted direct by the Corporation of Bombay may be magnificent finance but is certainly bad business and we should add very doubtful law.

We are not surprised to learn that Mr. W. Gentry Bingham, in whom the Bombay concession is vested does not intend to let the matter remain in so unsatisfactory a position. Very properly he is taking steps to defend the interests, of which he is trustee, by immediately laying the whole of the facts connected with the concession before the public through the medium of the Press. The story as told by the correspondence, will prove a remarkable one. If the ventilation of the glaring irregularity as it seems to us should not suffice, Mr. Bingham will not hesitate to use the powers reserved to him by the late Mr. Justice Byrne to appeal to the Court for assistance in order to present the British Electric Traction Company and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company from further aiding the directors of the British Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company of India in contravening, as it appears to us the directions of that late learned Judge.

We cannot say we are surprised at his action, as we have from the first contended that the wisest and certainly the proper policy of the directors of the new Company would have been to return the subscriptions until the validity of the concession had been placed beyond doubt.

Next day was published the following letter :—

To the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

SIR,—Since your reference to this matter in your City Notes of the 25th ultimo, I have received a number of communications from shareholders in above company criticising my attitude adversely, and I beg the hospitality of your columns to publicly reply to these strictures, as the matter is of more than private interest. I have no concern with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company of itself. My position is that I am the trustee and agent of the British Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company of India, and that the Bombay concession is vested in me as such. The concession was agreed to be sold by the original directors of this latter company to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company (Ltd) for £30,000, and I gave my consent to this sale, and also gave the British Pioneer Company a Power of Attorney to enable it to carry the sale into effect. This was in April, 1901.

Shortly afterwards I ascertain that the price was to be reduced to £40,000, and again to £30,000, and I thereupon, in June, 1901, revoked the Power of Attorney, which revocation was upheld by the late Mr. Justice Byrne in July, 1902. At the trial before this learned Judge certain correspondence was put in under an Order for Discovery, between the then board of the British Pioneer Company and a firm in which one of the members of that board, if not more, was largely interested, which the evidence established that the then board of the British Pioneer Company had, imprudently dealt with a large portion of the property belonging to their share-holders. In order that you may convince yourself of the truth of my statements, I forward you herewith a copy of this correspondence, which shows :—

1. That the then board of the British Pioneer Company had actually enters into agreements to the firm, in which one or more of their number was interested, £15,000—later reduced to £12,500—of the sum to be received from the sale of the construction together with the valuable contract for construction the profit from which he might be estimated at £30,000 or £40,000 more and all this without the said firm giving the British Pioneer Company sufficient value of consideration in return.

2. That the directors of the British Pioneer Company had sold the concession to the Brush Electrical Engineer Company (Limited) for £10,000 less than they could have obtained for it if they had not made it a condition of the sale that this said firm in which some of them were interested, should have a share in the contract for construction.

3. That £25,000 was to be deducted from the original price to be paid for the concession as a commission to the Brush Company for a claim of the latter to that sum on account of their offering to be my guarantors. The guaranty executed by the Brush Company commences thus :—

"Whereas the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is about to enter into an agreement with one William Gentry Bingham at the request of the Brush Electrical Engineering Company (Limited)."

Having to decide for myself in the responsible position of trustee for the shareholders of the British Pioneer Company, I came to the conclusion that I could be no party to such compacts and could not allow my name to be used and to that decision I still adhere, as I consider myself bound by the express direction of the late Mr. Justice Byrne not to sanction any arrangement of this nature.

By the revocation of the Power of Attorney, I forced the directors of the British Pioneer Company to abandon the agreement to give the firm referred to a part of the price received form the sale of the concession, but I still require that the £25,000, the commission to the Brush Company, and the £10,000, amount deducted from the price of the concession, and the share of the contract given to the firm referred to shall be refunded to the shareholders in the British Pioneer Company before I give my assent to the sale to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, and in so requiring I conceive I am in reality serving the best interests of the shareholders in this latter company, as they cannot profit in the long run by such action on the part of their own directors.

To attempt to upset a concession publicly granted by a public authority and legalised by every Court in India, as by the Judical Committee of the Privy Council itself, is a sorry policy for those whose business is based on the obtaining of similar concessions from public authorities. It is likely to recall on the British Electric Traction Company, and one can no longer wonder at the chairman's recent complaint that the British Electric Traction Company cannot get sufficient business. However that may be, unless these two companies pay to the shareholders of the British Pioneer Company the full value of the concession I obtained for them, I shall forthwith instruct my solicitors to use the power reserved to me by that learned Judge, and apply to the Court to protect the interests of the shareholders, whose trustee I am, so as to prevent the British Electric Traction Company and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company from acting in opposition to the direction of the late Mr. Justice Byrne.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully. W. GENTRY BINGHAM.

8a, King's-road Brighton, Sept. 25.

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ATHLETIC SPORTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MEETING.

SECOND-DAY.

THE interest attached to last evening's events in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Annual Athletic Sports was even greater than on the first day, and this may be attributed to the fact that most of the final ties, the preliminary heats of which were run off on the previous day, were contested yesterday. The concourse of spectators in the enclosure, as well as on the other three sides of the quadrangle, was immense, and an excellent programme was gone through. The heat during the early part of the afternoon was indeed oppressive, but this did not to any great extent tend to mar the success which undoubtedly had been achieved throughout the Sports. Fifteen events figured on the card opening with the finals for the 100 yards Flat Race for Boys under 14 years. The other events included the final of the 100 yards Flat Race for Native Soldiers, the Final of the Quarter Mile Flat Race for Native Soldiers, Long Jump (open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana), Sack Race (School Boys), Half Mile Flat Race (Open to all-Comers, 120 yards Hurdle Race (open to Members and honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Half Mile Steeplechase (Native (Soldiers), 150 Flat Race Handicap (Members of Bombay Gymkhana), 120 yards Flat Race Handicap (Members of Bombay Gymkhana), Quarter Mile Steeplechase (Rugby Football playing Members) Half Mile Flat Race (Members and Honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana), Half Mile Steeplechase (British Sailors and Soldiers), Veterans Race and Tug-of-War contests for British and Native Troops respectively.

At the conclusion of the Sports, Mrs. Russell gave away the prizes to the successful competitors.

The following are details :—

EVENT No 1—(Final) 100 Yards Flat Race (Boys under 14 years).

B Miller, Cathedral High School	1
F O'Gorman, St Mary's College	2
R B Guard, New High School	3

The contest lay between the four boys who remained in from the preliminary heats run off on the previous afternoon. O'Gorma, who appeared to be the tallest of the quartette got off well from the start and maintained the lead to the finish. Time—12 3-5 secs.

EVENT No, 2—(Final) 100 Yards Flat Race (Native Soldiers).

Lee-Naik Abdul Suttar, 27th Light Cavalry	1
Naik Murad Baksh Khan 27th Light Cavalry	2
Lee-Naik Nizamudin 120th Rajputana Inty	3

The six men left in from Monday's preliminaries competed, Lee-Naik Abdul Suttar, 27th Light Cavalry, starting off well and winning easily. Time—11 2-5 secs.

EVENT No 3—(Final) 1 4 Mile Flat Race (Native Soldiers).

Lee-Naik Abdool Suttar 27th Light Cavalry	1
Sepoy Aolia Khan 27th Light Cavalry	2
Naik Murad Baksh 27th Light Cavalry	3

Six were left in to compete Abdul Suttar, Aolia Khan and Nizamudin had the best of the running and finished in the same order. Time—55 2-5 secs.

EVENT No. 4—Long Jump. (Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.)

Lt F S Massy	1

An excellent Long Jump of no less than 20 feet 7 inches was exhibited by Lieut. Massy

EVENT No, 5—Sack Race. (School Boys.)

E Hearn Education S School	1
A Mungavin Education S School	2
G Gallaghar, St Mary's College	3

A very amusing event, though none of the boys came to grief. E. Hearn, who showed some patience won over a a yard. (No time taken.)

EVENT No, 6—1-2 Mile Flat Race, (Open to all Comers.)

Gr Dunkley	1
Gr R McCormack	2
P e W Boswell	3

Nine competitors. An excellent race. Dunkley led the way till the second lap when McCormack closed up with him, but near home, Dunkley again advanced and won by a couple of lengths. Time—2 min. 6 3-5 secs.

EVENT No 7—120 Yards Hurdle Race, (Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana,)

Lt F S Massy	1

Time—18 2 5 secs,

EVENT No 8.—(Final) 1-2 Mile Steeplechase (Native Soldiers).

Piper Lal Shah 113th Infantry	1
Maula Baksh 104th Rifles	2
Naik Ahmed Din 113th Infantry	3

Six entered, most of the competitors negotiated the various hurdles with considerable ease, but invariably failed in their attempts to score the water obstacle. Lall Shah eventually won in an exciting finish with Maul Baksh. Time—3 min. 23 2-5 secs.

EVENT No. 9.—150 Yards Flat Race Handicap, (Open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only.)

Lt F S Massy	1
K Robertson-Glasgow	2
L Carroll	3

Another exciting race. Robertson Glasgow led the whole distance, but a few yards from the winning post Massy shot through and won. Time—15 secs.

EVENT No, 10—120 Yards Flat Race Handicap, (Open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only.) To qualify for this Race, Members must have resided not less than ten years in the East.

This event fell through owing to all except one competitor having scratched.

EVENT No. 11.—1-4 Mile Steeplechase. (Rugby Football-playing Members.)

A walk over for P. F. Fischer, being the competitor who remained in.

EVENT No 12.—1-2 Mile Flat Race, (Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.)

2nd Lt F J Chadwick	1
P F Fischer	2

Chadwick had the better of the running throughout. Time—2 min. 23 secs.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1905.

AUSTRALIA AND ASIATICS.

SENATOR PULSFORD, of the Australian Federal Parliament, has issued a remarkable pamphlet on "the British Empire and the relations of Asia and Australia." It has especial reference to immigration restrictions in Australasia and the treatment of Indian British subjects. The British Empire, he recognises as "full of problems", which, he thinks, the British people meet with big hearts. In both hemispheres, in all quarters of the globe, British territory, British people, British interests come in contact with territory, people and interest of other nations. Hence questions of many kinds continually arise. As the writer points out, these questions, however, are not dealt with by one Empire Government, but by several Governments within the "Empire, whose wishes and interests may, and sometimes do, clash. The outlook, he thinks, would be hopeless, but for the big hearts of the people and the love of freedom and justice by which they are animated. With a prodigality of dignity of faith and trust, which the world, probably never saw equalled on such a scale, the Mother Land conferred on handsful of her people self-governing powers over huge territories; whilst her flag, with all that it meant of security, continued still to float over them. The faith and trust thus bestowed, the Senator allows, have yielded a rich return and each self governing part of the Empire can, he thinks, be relied on ultimately to shape its policy, as far as possible on broad Empire lines. We trust that is so, but there seems very substantial reason to doubt it in some directions. Still Mr. Pulsford speaks primarily for Australasia and he endeavours to help us to a proper understanding of the Asiatic problem in the group of colonies he represents. He refers to it as "the adjustment of relations between races that do not assimilate." In the new land climatic conditions and contiguity have brought the problem to the front and, in meeting it, Colonial Governments have looked mainly at what they deemed the necessities of the individual colonies concerned, and have done so with little regard for Empire considerations and with little or no regard for the susceptibilities of the people of a number of important countries. Such an expression by a colonial is refreshing and full of promise, especially when he declared that the result is highly unsatisfactory and calls for prompt attention.

Senator Pulsford has much to say of both the Japanese and Chinese immigrant, but what is of most interest to us in this country is what he has to say and to suggest as to the treatment of the Indian immigrant. He tells his fellow colonists that the sense of responsibility, the mighty interests at stake, the multitude of their fellow subjects should be ever present to their minds. The responsibilities Great Britain has incurred in regard to India are, however, lost sight of in Australia and Australian legislation "recklessly—to some extent ignorantly, it is to be hoped—creates feelings of bitterness and hostility to British rule in the minds of the natives of India and other British possessions." He tells his countrymen that their legislation prohibited Lascars from working on mail steamers under contract with Australia is a piece of high-handed legislation of a very insulting character,—an outrage on our Indian fellow subjects. This legislation, however, is not popular, and it is satisfactory to know there is a prospect of its repeal. The needlessly cruel and utterly offensive character of Australian restrictive legislation, Mr Pulsford illustrates by quoting an incident which occurred last March at Melbourne. Sixteen Punjabis undertook work in New Caledonia. Whilst the vessel, a French steamer, was at Melbourne, the men like other passengers went ashore. Forthwith the Criminal Investigation Department was informed, with the result that the men were arrested on the charge of being prohibited immigrants and lodged in the lock-up. Afraid of losing caste if they ate the food offered them they fasted the whole time. After two days they were released, but only to be sent in custody to Sydney for which port their ship had left during the time of their incarceration. "What a parody on the boasted freedom of the subject," exclaims Mr. Pulsford. "What a story of the white man's land to be talked over in the distant Punjab!" It is no wonder, he adds, that from time to time they hear from India of resentment against Australia, of refusals to deal in Australian goods. "Lascars in Australia are counted like sheep, treated as thieves by officials, as inferior beings." This was said by a native of India sometime ago, and Mr. Pulsford endorses the statement and observes that it is no wonder the Secretary of State protested against the treatment of natives of India who can boast of a civilisation older than our own.

But a change is coming not only in Australia, but all over the world. Mr. Pulsford recalls with satisfaction the instructions issued quite recently by President Roosevelt to the effect that Chinese merchants and travellers were to be treated with the same courtesy as other world citizens and that any officials disobeying those orders would be dismissed. The American Chamber of Commerce is seeking to promote harmony between the States and China. Canada has invited Great Britain to ask Japan to include the Dominion in the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. What is wanted in Mr. Pulsford's idea is, in the first place, an admission of the entire justice of the representations made by the Japanese and a frank acceptance of their proposals. The second thing is the absolute repeal of the clause of the Postal Act, limiting the employment on Australian mail steamers to white labour. There must follow a readjustment of the whole law affecting alien immigration, removing from it those special characteristics, which are naturally offensive to Asiatics, bringing discredit on Australia and create needless difficulties and perplexities in the Government of the Empire. When those changes are effected, Australia will be able to boast more truly than she can to-day, that she is a bulwark of the Empire and a supporter of the rights of humanity. Mr. Pulsford declines to argue the subject from the point of view of trade possibilities as that would degrade it from the elevated position it should occupy. But he reminds Australians generally that if they sow courtesy to-day they will reap its harvest in due time. For seventeen years Mr. Senator Pulsford has maintained a consistent opposition to Australian methods of dealing with immigration. He has strenously advocated that the treatment of Indian immigrants shall be based on British imperial obligations and imperial interests. We believe he has many supporters and an ever-inceasing number of them India fully appreciates the work he has done and is doing for them, and we believe that ere long he will have scored at least one important victory over his and India's opponents.

MODERN ENCYCLOPEDIAS. We have heard so much of the new schemes which are being devised in Whitehall, Pall Mall and elsewhere, that a sample is rather a pleasant thing to receive as showing what may be expected later. So much depends on the supply of officers for the different branches of the service that it is of the greatest interest to see what efforts are being made to secure them in adequate numbers. The difficulty, we find, is to reconcile the avowed difficulty in getting desirable candidates to come forward and the action which has been taken to prove the fitness of school boys to be allowed to study with the ultimate object of joining the army. In reviewing the testimony before us, we can only presume that the newly appointed Army Qualifying Board has been nurtured on "Punch"—or perhaps the breakfast table brain-tiring problems of the "Daily Mail" Its most happy scheme is "to test the general intelligence of expression which it hopes to find among candidates for a commission. As a contemporary remarked the scope of the examination extends from the best methods of frying bacon to the construction of a motor car. There has been one of the new examination lately, but up to the present no copy of the examination papers has reached us. In default of it we do not need to go further than the "hand book" which is sanctioned as an official standard of the knowledge required. No doubt the frying of bacon is a process known to everyone and many other questions which might be chosen are equally easy, but the "common sense" paper of our younger days has grown to such an extent as to seriously frighten us as to the possibility of the younger generation ever leaving the school-room. How many people can answer the question "Enumerate the Planets in their order from the sun, stating the period occupied by each revolving round the Sun." This may be a matter which comes within the scope of boy specialists of the higher school, but it is as unfair to the majority as the request to "explain the following nautical terms: Davits; starboard; cleat; cat-head; taffrail, deadeyes; scuppers; stringers; collision bulkhead; thrust-blocks; garboard-strake; quarter deck; stern sheets, mizzen chains, middle watch; to cault a ship (deck, surely gentle examiner), to snood a hook: to pipe down hammocks; to fly the blue pigeon." Are these matters of common knowledge and can they be considered in any way a test of education. To "describe the solar spectrum and account for the differences between it and the spectrum of the limelight" is probably thrown in as an easy question when we find it followed closely by "explain the following commercial note" At Middlesbrough to-day No. 3 g. m. b. Cleveland pig iron was quoted at 71s to 71s. 6d. for prompt f. o. b. delivery. East coast hematite pig-iron was dull" and "Write a note on the climate of Holland; the forests of Germany; the ports of Russia; the minerals of Spain; the towns of Italy, the peoples of Austria-Hungary" or even the calm request to "give a description of domestic life in Japan" a task which has sorely taxed ten year residents of the country. There may be, there probably are, juvenile book worms who have accumulated knowledge sufficient to carry them through the mazes of so extraordinary a variety of subjects, but when they have been found, we fail to see what use they will be to the Army. The abnormally learned youth is rarely strong and the boy who can pass creditably in this "universal" knowledge is more than likely to pass by the army for the higher pay and better prospects of the Civil Service.

FRENCH MASTERS IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS. It is interesting to note from the mail papers, received yesterday, that a recent circular of the Board of Education suggests an improvement on the old-fashioned method of importing a French master into an English school to teach French. French masters in English schools have long been discredited. The position was fundamentally a false one; it started from the notion that a teacher need know nothing of his pupil's psychology (their minds simply being empty vessels into which he poured his wisdom); in practice it usually meant that the teacher was the butt of ridicule or of good-humoured tolerance, the boys in either case being idle and uninstructed. We referred a few weeks ago to the Ministries of Public Instruction in France and Prussia having introduced a plan whereby English secondary school masters are to work temporarily at French or Russian schools, and French or Prussian ones at English schools. The masters are only to stay temporarily and, as they stay chiefly for their own advantage, they are only to receive board and lodging, or a wage equivalent to it. They are never to take ordinary classes, but to conduct special "conversation classes" with small groups of four or five boys at a time—the boys to be comparatively old and advanced, and admitted to the "conversation class" in proportion to their proficiency under the ordinary teaching. The foreigner thus engaged is to be on the same footing towards the head-master as any other teacher, but there is special provision for his free self-culture and his introduction to English (or, if an Englishman, to French or German) habits, institutions and ideas. At the top of the English system of secondary education, the plan may some day work well. The masters' common-room at most public schools is the focus of an undoubted culture, but it is a culture narrowed and self-fed, tending to staleness, monotony, and an exclusive outlook. If a proportion of the best masters had entered into a foreign atmosphere during a year abroad, and if the common-room itself welcomed a succession of foreign recruits, very much more might be effected than the mere improvement of the French or German accent.

"MODERN INDIA." AMONGST the forthcoming literary works announced always a formidable list at this season of the year is one by an American, Mr. William Eleroz Curtis on "Modern India." Mr. Curtis, who is announced as a traveller and journalist, dedicates his volume to Lady Curzon whom the Americans with perhaps excusable pride but terrible inaccuracy are so fond of styling the Vicereine of India. As has been pointed out on more than one occasion there is no statutory authority for calling the head of the Indian Government Viceroy; there is no sanction statutory or otherwise for speaking of the wife of the Governor-General as Vicereine. We shall next be having the sons of Governors-General described as Vice-Princes and the daughters as Vice-Princesses.

THE vacancies in the British Cavalry are, for the present, to be filled without preliminary training.

RUSSIA is mobilising troops in the Caucasus in order to quell the disturbances which are becoming increasingly serious.

PERMISSION has been granted for Sir Henry Irvine to be paid the highest tribute possible, of interment in Westminster Abbey.

AUSTRALIA has, at an important public meeting, declared in favour of universal compulsory training.

THE Amir of Afghanistan is making a tour of Inspection throughout his country, and is now on his way to Ghazni. Sirdar Nasrullah Khan and the British Agent at Kabul are accompanying his Highness.

THE Chitral garrison has been relieved and the troops which have held that lonely outpost of the Indian Empire during the past year left the fort at Drosh yesterday on their return march over Lowari Pass to India,

THE P. and O. s. s. Malta arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 16th October.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 2nd September amounted to Rs. 1,347, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 122. Total earnings from 1st July to 2nd September were Rs. 12,488, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,818.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 2nd September amounted to Rs. 8,288, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,041. Total earnings from 1st July to 2nd September were Rs. 87,557 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 23,087.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 2nd September amounted to Rs. 2,457, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 68. Total earnings from 1st July to 2nd September were Rs. 22,984 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,353.

THE King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G. K.T. K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

THE result of the plebiscite organised by the "Diario Illustrada" of Madrid as to the most popular prospective consort for King Alfonso shows that the two British princesses in the list of possible queens are the favourites of the Spanish people. More than 62,500 readers voted, and Princess Ena of Battenberg led with 33,128 votes. Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught comes next with 21,236 votes, and then follows Princess Louise of Orleans with 3,002 votes.

LORD REDESDALE, in the "Times," writes :—"The new Anglo-Japanese Treaty has been received with a chorus of applause, and deservedly so. There is one point which I have not seen alluded to, and to my mind it is, perhaps, the most important advantage which that instrument secures. It means the opening up and development, without intrigues and with all honesty of purpose, of the endless possibilities of the Chinese Empire. The moves and countermoves which have proved so harassing a hindrance at Pekin must become a thing of the past. Industry and commerce will have fair play, and the inexhaustible resources of the Middle Kingdom will become part of the world's assets. Lord Lansdowne has indeed written his name in history in large characters."

MAJOR GENERAL G. T. Brice, C.B., colonel of the Leicestershire Regiment, died on September 22, at Beaumont House, Windsor, at the age of 74. Son of the late Mr. G. T. Brice, of Packham House, Hampshire, he was born on April 14th 1831, and entered the 17th Regiment (now the Leicestershire Regiment) as an ensign in December 1848. Promoted in November 1849, he was adjutant of the regiment from November 1850 till July 1852, and during the Russian war served with his regiment in the Crimea from January 1855, taking part in the siege of Sebastopol, including the assaults upon the Redan of June 18 and September 8, and in the bombardment and surrender of the fortress of Kinbourn. Obtaining mention in despatches he received the medal with the clasp, the Turkish medal, the Fifth Class of the Medjidieh, and the brevet of major, and this year the Companionship of the Bath. He reached the rank of colonel in March 1874, and from January 1879 till August 1884 was in command of a brigade of the Bengal army. In April 1885, he became major-general, being placed on the Retired List four years later. He had been colonel of his old regiment, the Leicestershires, since July 1903.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S DESPATCH.

THE text of the new Anglo-Japanese Agreement was issued on Sept. 26 as a parliamentary paper. Lord Lansdowne's despatch forwarding a copy of the Treaty to his Majesty's Ambassadors at St. Petersburg and Paris, was dated Foreign Office, Sept. 6, 1905. It says :—

"The Russian Government will, I trust, recognise that the new Agreement is an international instrument to which on exception can be taken by any of the Powers interested in the affairs of the Far East. You should call special attention to the objects mentioned in the preamble as those by which the policy of the Contracting Parties is inspired. His Majesty's Government believe that they may count upon the good will and support of all the Powers in endeavouring to maintain peace in Eastern Asia, and in seeking to uphold the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in that country.

"On the other hand, the special interests of the Contrating Parties are of a kind upon which they are fully entitled to insist, and the announcement that those interests must be safeguarded is one which can create no surprise, and need give rise to no misgivings.

"I call you special attention to the wording of Article II., which lays down distinctly that it is only in the case of an unprovoked attack made on one of the Contracting Parties by another Power or Powers, and when that Party is defending its territorial rights and special interests from aggressive action, that the other Party is bound to come to its assistance.

"Article III., dealing with the question of Korea, is deserving of special attention. It recognises in the clearest terms the paramount position which Japan at this moment occupies and must henceforth occupy in Korea, and her right to take any measures which she may find necessary for the protection of her political, military, and economic interests in that country. It is, however, expressly provided that such measures must not be contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of other nations. The new Treaty no doubt differs at this point conspicuously from that of 1902. It has, however, become evident that Korea, owing to its close proximity to the Japanese Empire and its inability to stand alone, must fall under the control and tutelage of Japan.

"His Majesty's Government observe with satisfaction that this point was readily conceded by Russia in the Treaty of Peace recently concluded with Japan, and they have every reason to believe that similar views are held by other Powers with regard to the relations which should subsist between Japan and Korea.

"His Majesty's Government venture to anticipate that the alliance thus concluded, designed as it is with objects which are purely peaceful and for the protection of rights and interests the validity of which cannot be contested, will be regarded with approval by the Government to which you are accredited. They are justified in believing that its conclusion may not have been without effect in facilitating the settlement by which the war has been so happily brought to an end, and they earnestly trust that it may for many years to come, be instrumental in securing the peace of the world in those regions which come within its scope."

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

The following is the full text of the Treaty :—

PREAMBLE.

The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on Jan. 30, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object :—

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions :—

Article I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interest referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common to the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

Article II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising on the part of any other Power or Powers either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article III.—Japan possessing paramount political military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognises the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Article IV.—Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the India frontier Japan recognises her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

Article V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of his Agreement.

Article VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

Article VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement and the means by which such assistance is to be made available will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

Article VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives either ally is actually engaged in war the alliance shall, "ipso facto," continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their Seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(L. S.) Lansdowne, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

(L. S.) Tadasu Hayashi Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S VIEWS.

Sir Charles Dilke expressed his views on the general situation as affected by the Treaty in a conversation with a representative of the Standard held before the publication of the actual words of the agreement. He has authorised a summary of the conversation as correctly representing his opinions, in the course of which he says :—

FUTURE RUSSIAN SCARES.

It is equally unlikely that the new Treaty will have any direct bearing upon the relations between England and Russia in Asia. I do not believe, and never have believed in the reality of the Russian peril where India is concerned; and now the danger of actual Russian attack is removed further than ever. But in any case, I should oppose most strongly the use of Japanese troops for the defence of India. The Russian scare will, of course, be raised from time to time, and Russia will play upon our susceptibilities in that region in the future as she has done in the past. But India can, and must, secure her own frontier against invasion.

There remains the question of British and Russian aspirations in Persia. Here there would not be the same objection to calling in the assistance of the Japanese Army to repel Russian aggression. But the danger of a conflict in Persia is almost as far off as the chance of attack upon our Indian frontier. Russia is at home in Northern Persia just as we are along the shores of the Gulf. The debatable land is the southern half of the plateau. It is almost inconceivable that Russia, with the vast development of her Siberian trade which lies before her, should risk a quarrel with England for the sake of monopolising the Persian market, which has already been a source of considerable expense to her.

(Concluded on page 7.)

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THE "TIMES" ON OUR FRENCH RELATIONS.

BEGGING THE QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The "Times" in summing up the situation says:—"We do not pretend to know how France came to understand, as with good reason she did understand, that, in the event of an unprovoked attack arising out of the Anglo-French Agreement, we should support her. What ground has Germany, who disdains all dreams of aggression against anybody, to complain thereof, inasmuch as our support would be given only in case of unprovoked aggression."

THE DEARTH OF BRITISH CAVALRY OFFICERS.

No Examination for the Present.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Owing to the vacancies in the Cavalry, the Army Council is prepared to receive temporarily applications for Commissions on probation from gentlemen without the preliminary training at the Military College.

THE DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

Compulsory Training Wanted.

An important meeting was held at Sydney in which Mr. Watson, the Labourite, participated.

A resolution was adopted in favour of the formation of Australian National Defence League and the adoption of Universal Compulsory Training.

HONOURS TO A JAPANESE NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

A "Victory" Gift.

Captain Asoaka, the chief constructor of the battleships, Kashima, and Katoria, which are on the point of completion, was entertained yesterday at a farewell dinner at which he was presented with a Silver Loving Cup mounted in oak from Nelson's ship, the Victory.

Sir Philip Watts, Sir Albert Durston and Sir William White, and chiefs of the great private ship building yards were present.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

Fresh Attempt at Propitiation.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Russian troops in Finland are being sent back to Russia. This is regarded as indicating a reversion to the policy of propitiation in Finland.

RUSSIA MOBILISING IN THE CAUCASUS.

A Belated Action.

The Russian reserves throughout the Caucasus are being mobilised owing to the continued critical situation.

JAPANESE SEIZE AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Japanese have seized the American steamer Centennial in the Soya Straits.

THE LATE SIR HENRY IRVING.

To be Buried at Westminster.

The Dean of Westminster has consented to the interment of Sir Henry Irving in Westminster Abbey.

It is expected that the funeral will take place on Friday with great public ceremony.

AN IMPORTANT EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Tibet to be Visited.

LONDON Oct 17.

Svenhedin, the traveller, has left Stockholm for Armenia, Persia, India and Tibet He will explore the sources of the Indus and Bramahputra and the Lake territory of Central Tibet.

BETTING ON THE CZAREWITCH.

The following is the latest betting on the Czarewitch:—

7 to 1 Princes Florizel
8 to 1 Costly Lady.
9 to 1 Wargrave.
9 to 1 Admiral Breeze.
100 to 8 The Page.
100 to 7 Hammerkop.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

The interest in the second game of the Harris Football Tournament between the Leicesters and the Yorks was intensified by the fact that both the teams had turned up in Poona with a splendid record, and it was difficult to decide the superiority of either for a some considerable time after the proceedings started. The Leicesters' combination was great, but the Yorks from Bombay employed better tactics in the first half. In the second half they equalised with the Leicesters, but after this they were in for some rough handling. The Leicesters knocked up two goals in quick succession, while the Yorks got nothing. The Leicesters won the game by 3 goals to one.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Official Text Published.

RESCRIPT OF THE MIKADO.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Reuter publishes the text of the Treaty of Peace which confirms what appeared in the English papers on the 6th September.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A rescript has been issued by the Mikado in which he says peace and glory are secured He invokes the blessing of the benign spirits of ancestors and hopes long to enjoy the blessing of peace. Russia is again a friend of Japan who sincerely desires the relations to become intimate and cordial.

In a rescript to the Army and Navy the Mikado commands them always to be in readiness and expresses gratification that through their efficient service they are able to face ancestory.

The following telegram was received by Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay, yesterday, from his Government:—The Peace Treaty between Japan and Russia was ratified on the 14th instant, in both countries, and this fact was communicated to each other on the 15th instant. In Japan, the Treaty was promulgated on the 16th instant. The Treaty, as a whole, came into force from the 15th instant.

Baron Komura arrived in Tokio on the 16th instant. His health is nearly restored.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

To be Completed in Six Months.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Reuter (Tokio) says that Japan is preparing to begin the evacuation of Manchuria forthwith. It is expected it will be completed in six months.

RETURN OF BARON KOMURA.

Hearty Welcome by the Mikado.

Baron Komura has arrived in Japan and been received with special marks of favour by the Emperor, who expressed pleasure at the conclusion of a satisfactory peace.

AFFAIRS IN CALCUTTA.

A HALF-HEARTED DEMONSTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

Telegrams from those Mofussil stations which pass into the new Province say that yesterday was observed there by Bengalis as a day of mourning. All wore the Rakhi band, or yellow thread and fasted. Shops were closed and no work was done.

At Dacca there was a counter demonstration by Mahomedans led by the Nawab. Everywhere the day passed off quietly owing to the stringent police precautions. At Shillong where the creation of the new Province is very popular there were public rejoicings and illuminations. Mr. Fuller issued an explanatory resolution, saying that the new Province was created with the object of improving the moral and material condition of over 30 millions people and asking all the officers of Government to work together for the welfare of the people, and hoping that the new Government would secure the general good-will, assistance and support which was required to give vitality to its measures.

At Howrah an attempt was made by the Swadishietes to induce the mill hands to join them for the day, but the police promptly dispersed the crowd. At Ranchi the foundation stone of the Federation Hall was laid and the "Statesman's" report says that the collections in Calcutta yesterday, towards the National Fund amounted to Rs. 25,000. It is true that the shops closed and that there was a general demonstration but most of it was done under compulsion and very little has been spontaneous.

DETAILS OF THE KANGRA VALLEY EARTHQUAKE.

FULL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

For the first time since the memorable 4th of April, a complete roll of casualties has been prepared by the authorises charged with the work of relief and restoration in the Kangra Valley earthquake and is as follows:—

The earthquake caused loss of life in 409 villages, comprising 373,060 inhabitants over an area of 1,100 square miles in the Kangra, Palampur, Dera and Hamirpur Tahsils, and caused damage to property in other places also. The loss extended also to Kulu, Lahaul and Spiti, comprising an area of 6,344 square miles. Within this area it is computed that as nearly as possible one lakh of houses were destroyed, while the ascertained death-roll amounts to 20,047 souls. At the same time every tea plantation in the district, the Slate Company and the fruit gardens of Kulu suffered seriously in the destruction of buildings, plant and machinery.

The loss of European life was "nil" in Kulu, and only amounted to 50 on the outlying plantations. It was in the stations of Dharmsala and Kangra that the European casualties were so great. In Kangra 7 died, none escaping, and in Dharmsala 25 European lives were lost out of a total European population estimated on that day at 76. The great death-rate, amounting to 33 per cent, among Europeans was undoubtedly due to the massiveness of the buildings which they occupied. In the cantonments, too, the main death-rate was due to the fall of the European barracks tenanted by the 7th Gurkhas, in which 112 lives were lost altogether. But for these circumstances, Dharmsala Cantonment would not have been so seriously affected, as it was almost on the western fringe of the earthquake.

The shock was felt most seriously in the neighbourhood of Kangra and along the foot of the hills. In the Kangra Tahsil 67 villages were decimated, of which 11 lost more than 10 per cent. In Palampur the loss was less, 19 villages losing over 10 per cent. and 1 over 20 per cent. In Kulu the loss of life nowhere reached the same proportion, but this was largely due to the architecture. The timber bonding held together sufficiently long for human beings to find their escape, though the loss in animals was very serious. The Sultanpur Bazar, where shops and houses had been constructed, lost 12 1-2 per cent. Lahaul and Spiti suffered but slightly. The mortality was greatest among children and the aged, who were unable to escape promptly. A return prepared shows that of the 78 schools in the district, 37 were destroyed and 12 teachers and 349 pupils lost their lives out of a total number of 104 teachers and 1,973 pupils of the ruined schools, i.e., 11 per cent. of adults and 18 per cent. of children.

LORD CURZON'S FAREWELL TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

There was a large gathering at the Town Hall here to-day, on the occasion of the presentation of the Municipal address to Lord Curzon. His Excellency and Lady Curzon were received at the entrance by the President and Members of the Municipal Committee who conducted them into the building which had been prettily decorated.

Major Douglas then read the Municipal address which referred cordially to the interest the retiring Viceroy had taken in Simla and to the regret felt at his departure in the station. Lord Curzon replied in a friendly speech in which he spoke of Lady Curzon's and his own part in the life of the place.

Lord Curzon said:—Gentlemen, it is just six and a half years ago since I drove up to Simla by the tonga road and was received by the President and members of the then Municipality upon my arrival at Viceregal Lodge. In a few days' time Lady Curzon and I will be driving down for the last time by by the same road not that we are indifferent to the advantages of the railway of which I have on several occasions availed myself. But as we came, so we like to go preferring that Simla should remain in our memories as a place a little detached from the bustle and hurry of modern life which sweeps us all into its vortex as it rushes along. When I came here, rather ignorantly defended the summer migration of Government to Simla. I say ignorantly because I do not now think that the movement required defence. Certainly the railway has taken away the last valid argument of aloofness and anyone who is aware of the enormous rise in the population of this place in recent years cannot rightly accuse it of being, any longer, inaccessible to the outer world. The danger is entirely in the opposite direction, namely that the rush of people to Simla will one day be too great and will be in excess of the capacities of the place either as regards accommodation or health. It is to these large questions of development that those who are responsible for the administration of Simla, both now and in the future, must turn their attention.

A hill-station that requires, in the summer, to provide a habitation for 4,000 Europeans and 39,000 natives on the slender edges of a number of hills, that were certainly not intended, by nature for any such purpose, necessarily suggests very difficult problems of housing, sanitation, water supply and lighting. These problems are in my judgment only in their initial stages, and they will need the application of very wide views and the introduction of corresponding changes before they are satisfactorily solved. I have often pictured to myself the Simla of the future with its suburbs spread out over the surrounding hills instead of huddled together on the central summits, connected with its outskirts by some mechanical means of traction combining the amenities of town and country and administered on bold statesmanlike lines. These schemes will be realised, if ever they are realised, at a later date. In the meantime the Government of India during my time has done what lay in its power to promote expansion on intelligent principles by the very large grant of twenty lakhs, that we made last year to the local Government from Imperial funds to extend your boundaries and improve your communications and by insistence whenever possible upon the anticipation of future requirements not less than upon the satisfaction of existing needs.

For my own part, I can truly say that I have taken the keenest personal interest in the external appearance of the buildings of Simla and with the artistic assistance of that very talented architect, Sir Swinton Jacob, I have succeeded in bequeathing to Simla what I unhesitatingly describe as the finest public building at a hill station in India, I allude to the new Secretariat on Gorton Hill which may appropriately be contrasted with the painted card board structures which the taste of an earlier generation thought an adequate setting for the labours of the military authorities. Our new building would not do discredit to the Castle crowned Highlands of Bavaria or to the banks of the Rhine. I also did my best in conjunction with the Bishop of Lahore, a few years ago, to provide Simla with a new Church more befitting the needs and dignity of the Capital of Government, but the forces against us were too strong and we even encountered some person who thought the existing fabric beautiful. There is one public work that I bitterly regret never having had the opportunity of taking in hand and that is a new Town Hall and public buildings. When the earthquake took place this year I looked fondly to its powerful co-operation to provide me with a legitimate excuse by levelling the structure, in which I am now speaking to the ground, but the earthquake failed lamentably at the critical moment, and the last sight of Simla that I shall catch from the tonga road as I turn the final corner will be the first that arrested my eye as I came up six years ago, viz., the gaunt and graceless protuberance against the sky line within whose walls I have enjoyed so much pleasure and where I am now receiving at your hands, this final compliment, but whose external appearance is so unworthy both of the character of the station and of the purposes to which it is applied. Another considerable building that has been erected in my time has been the Walker Hospital. I wish that we had constructed an edifice more in harmony with the liberality of the donor. The hospital renders great service, but in a better locality and with finer buildings might, I think, render even greater.

During our stay in Simla Lady Curzon and I have invariably been treated with the greatest courtesy and kindness by every class of the community. We have endeavoured to the best of our ability to identify ourselves with your interests and wherever we go or whatever becomes of us there are features and incidents in Simla life that can never be obliterated from our minds. The familiar drive round Jakkho, the still more beautiful ride round Summer Hills, the sudden bursting of green on the hills after the first week of the rains, the undulating downs of Naldera and the full moon, riding at midnight above the deodar spires, the September sunsets over the weltering plains and finally the first reappearance of the long lost snows in October, coming simultaneously with the crisp exultation of the autumn air, all of these are scenes or sensations that are a part of our life for ever. With them, just as much as with the toil and moil of administrative work and official routine, Simla will be associated in our memory. Associated too, will it always be with acts of kindness received from great and small European and native and with the hundred of happinesses that compose the serenity of domestic life.

These are the things that we shall always remember and that are aptly summed up on this parting occasion in the graceful and a sympathetic language with which you have attended here this morning to bid us farewell.

Gentlemen I thank you most sincerely on Lady Curzon's behalf, and on my own, for the compliment which is an official echo of the spontaneous reception, accorded to us a week ago, by the townpeople as we drove to the parting entertainment given to us in this building. Both of these tributes have touched us greatly.

THE PARTING TOUR.

DETAILED PROGRAMME PUBLISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

A detailed programme of Lord Curzon's coming autumn tour is published. His Excellency spends the 24th instant at Dehra Dhun, where he inspects the Imperial Cadet Corps, the 25th and 26th at Jammu, the 27th to 29th at Lahore, the 30th to the 1st of November at Delhi, the 2nd to 5th at Indore, the morning of the 6th to the evening of the 9th at Bombay, the 11th to 15th at Agra, arriving at noon on the 17th at Bombay, where he embarks on the following afternoon.

The arrivals at Jammu on the 25th October, at Lahore on the 27th Oct., at Delhi on the 30th Oct. Indore on the 2nd November, Bombay on the 6th and Agra on the 11th, also the embarkation at Bombay on the 18th will be public.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

PRINCESS OF WALES'S STATE DRESSES.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

In view of the magnificence that will probably attach to the ceremonies attendant upon the Royal tour in India, the Princess of Wales has departed from her habitual rule of personal simplicity in dress, and has had designed a number of toilettes for state and other occasions, some account of which I am enabled to give. The dresses have been designed by Mme. Frederic of Lower Grosvenor Place, London. They include a beautiful "peau de soie to eau de Nil" green garnished with emerald velvet and finished with paillettes of shaded ivory and green, rose "point de Suisse" being the lace used upon it, with rich effect.

A most uncommon colour in the Princess's wardrobe is rose. One of her most beautiful ball dresses is of three shades of rose, the lace used being of the same rich tone; shaded roses and pale pink paillettes are necessary complements. A "broche velours" has its lines veiled in old Flanders lace, and a contrasting brilliance is given by copious employment of out white jet. An elegant toilette is of rich blue brocade. The skirt having a design in woven into its surface, it has been treated with less additional ornamentation than many of the others, and has simply Directoire banks, down each side of the front of rich pearl paillettes. The bodice has a chemisette of drawn tulle, and crossing bands of pearl work on the corage, beneath, which fastens over on one side, with big buttons, the smart little Directoire coat-bodice of blue brocade. Another toilette is one entirely veiled in rainbow-opal embroidery.

Another dress is of pale blue and white silk, upon which are sewn large motifs in white pearls, the bodice being trimmed en suite and finished with a tulle chemisette. A Pompadour gown of painted muslin has further features of incrustations of iridescent guipure, and is finished with a deep ceinture of shaded silk. The colour effect of this most delicate and pretty dress is white, interwoven with all the tender "pastel" shades of blue and green. A lovely race dress, perhaps to be worn for the Viceroy's cup-day, is a cream "crepe de Chine" Princesse, painted with bouquets of pink and Marechal Niel roses; Irish guipure is introduced upon the corsage and in a deeply vandyked waist belt. A Louisine gown in a "pastel" shade its trimmed with flounces of "tulle Alencon" and drawn with black "bebe" ribbon.

A smart reception dress is of all shades of blue and green, and with this is used rich admixture of Mechlin. Another of muslin, covered with buncles of faint-coloured flowers, has much Valenciennes and pale green ribbon to enhance its elegance. The reception dresses, including one of cream voile and guipure inserted batiste, are all made semi-transparent over the neck, and have high transparent collar-bands.

A gymkhana dress is of English embroidery, trimmed with black velvet ribbon and another is altogether of lace, with sash-streamers of Irish crochet and black "point d'esprit," with jetted pendants. There are besides, shirts and blouses of the softest and most delicate colours and materials, the trimmings used on tussore, batiste, crepe, and muslin, being Russian and Bulgarian embroideries galons, and richest Madeira.

THE VOYAGE OF THE RENOWN.

SIMPLICITY OF THE ARRANGEMENTS ON BOARD.

The preparations for the Prince and Princess of Wales's tour in India are now complete, and H. M. S Renown, looking very smart with her new coat of white paint, has been attracting numerous visitors to the dockyard where she lies. For the most part the sightseers have to content themselves with an outside view of the great battleship, for access to the Royal apartments is strictly guarded, and only a favoured few have been allowed to see over that part which has been set aside for the exclusive use of the Prince and Princess.

It was impossible not to be struck with the comparatively few alterations and the simplicity and comfort of the preparations made for the Royalties. Although the Prince of Wales is a Vice-Admiral, and as such is superior to any officer on board the Renown, his Royal Highness will not fly his own pennant during the voyage out, but will occupy the position of a Royal guess. With the exception of the special suite of rooms for the use of the Princess, which have been made on the upper deck, and consist of a charming little boudoir, a couple of sleeping cabins, bath-rooms, and maid's cabin, comparatively little has been altered on board since Sir John Fisher used the Renown as his flagship on the North American and West Indies station. The same handsomely carved furniture which he put in remains in the dining saloon, which is capable of seating some sixty or more guests at a long table which runs the entire length. Leading out of this is the ladies' retiring saloon or drawing-room, comfortably supplied with easy chairs upholstered in floral pattern tissue, and supplied with a goodly number of substantial-looking card and writing tables. Next at hand, on the main deck, are the sleeping cabins and private room of the Prince, furnished likewise in mahogany upholstered in rose-patterned cretonne, furnished throughout with silver fittings.

THE PRINCESS'S APARTMENTS.

The Princess's apartments, however, are the special feature. These open on to the promenade deck, already covered with linoleum and protected by a huge awning. The scheme of decoration throughout is delightfully dainty and simple, white is the principal colour used, all the paint-work and furniture being of white enamel relieved by light blue carpets and hangings, the boudoir being upholstered in white chintz covered with an all-over design of pink rosebuds surrounded by a wreath-lattice of pale blue leaves. The fittings throughout are of silver plate as are also the swing cots, which are a special feature and purposely designed and constructed so as to minimise as much as possible the motion of the ship in rough seas.

Throughout, these apartments, though small, give an impression of airiness and coolness which will undoubtedly be greatly appreciated by the Royal travellers during that portion of the voyage when the nights as well as the days will be intensely hot. The Royal suite, which in all, counting both ladies and gentlemen, and their several personal attendants, number a hundred odd, will occupy the cabins usually used by the ship's officers, and accommodation for the latter has been provided by the removal of the six-inch guns to make room for extra berths; while a special smoke-room has been made for the use of the gentlemen of the suite. Books in plenty are being provided for the party, a special travelling library being put on board which will include all the latest and best-known books upon India and its people, a great many of which have been personally selected by the Princess of Wales, who is as anxious as the Prince to be thoroughly informed and to extend her already extensive knowledge of the country and the people she is about to visit. Amongst the games and recreations provided for the Royal guests and their suite is a set of ship's croquet, which differs from ordinary game inasmuch as chalked rings take the place of the familiar hoops and wooden platters the size of small plates are used instead of balls. So popular is this game on board ship that it has quite ousted the once famous quoits and bull boards and has proved far and away the most popular amusement on many yachts during the last season.

THE RENOWN'S DAILY PAPER.

Arrangements have also been made on the Renown for the publishing of a newspaper, intelligence for which will be communicated by the wireless apparatus, with which the ship is fitted. This record will also include articles on incidents and news of the great tour which the Prince and Princess will undertake upon their arrival in India and to embrace every kind of function and entertainment that hospitality can devise, attended with all the ceremony so indispensable in India.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS AND THEIR MEN.

The Writer on Indian affairs in the "Times" says:—When it is remembered that in Bombay city alone there are 79 cotton mills employing very large numbers of workers, to say nothing of other considerable industries it will be apparent how important are matters concerning the health and wellbeing of this large fraction of the community to the western capital which has suffered so terribly from the ravages of plague in the last nine years. The Bombay Millowners' Association recently held a meeting. The association was asked to express an opinion that the working hours of a mill should not exceed a daily average of 12 all the year round. It was stated that in 32 out of the 79 mills the introduction of electic light had resulted in the extension of working hours from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. with an interval of only half an hour for food and rest. To us, who are accustomed to the cry of an eight hours' day, the demand for one of 12 hours certainly seem reasonable, whilst 14 1-2 hours' actual labour appears excessive It will appear still more so when one remembers the climatic conditions in which work is carried on. The damp atmosphere of the Indian sea coast is even more trying than the fierce heat of such dry places as Cawnpore, where it has been stated that the Bombay half-hour of rest is replaced by one hour in the cold weather, and by two in the more trying seasons. A British official at one of the hot dry stations of Upper India once remarked on the excessive heat to the manager of a neighbouring cotton mill. The reply was to the effect that it was rather warm in the mill with a temperature of 125deg. The official said no more, seeing that the temperature in the shade of his garden was not over 112deg, and in his own room had been reduced by cooling apparatus to perhaps 85deg. That serves to show how trying work in a mill must be even in a dry climate, and it is still worse at a lower temperature in a damp one. It may be said that the Indian mill hand works very differently from the Englishman, that he never labours with the same strenuousness, and that he gets through a very much smaller amount in the same time. That is all true enough but the fact remains that the Bombay mill hand has less than nine hours out of the 24 in which to get to and from his home, generally some distance from the mill to sleep and for recreation. The proposer of the Resolution estimated that the Bombay workman does not get more than seven hours in his own home. Perhaps he hardly used too strong a word when he described the exaction of this tale of work as inhuman. Most people will probably agree with him and with other speakers that these long hours are detrimental to the interests of the mill owners themselves. The supply of labour is far from unlimited; indeed so limited is it, that in 1897 an attempt was made by the Bombay mill-owners to recruit so far afield as Cawnpore. It failed, largely because it appeared that in the more salubrious climate of Cawnpore better wages were offered than in Bombay Bombay leaving aside all considerations of humanity, cannot, therefore, afford to treat its operatives as mere "chair a poudre," to be worked to death and then cast aside in favour of fresh men. It is clear that men working for 14 1-2 hours a day in the steamy atmosphere of a Bombay mill, sweating at every pore from before daybreak till after dark, even in the longest days of a latitude of short twilight, cannot last long. They must infallibly deteriorate physically, and the efficiency of their work must decrease. The evil of excessive hours is increasing. More mills are introducing electric light; and one speaker anticipated the probable extension of working hours to 9 p.m. Another stated that "every mill labourer is coming to complain that he has too much work."

In the end, in the face of strong opposition, the resolution was carried; but resolutions of this sort are not binding on the dissentients, and can be enforced by no legal sanction. Those who supported it were in favour of legislation to limit the hours of labour. Government interference in such a matter is not desirable if it can possibly be avoided, and it was argued on the other side that the justification for legislative control of the hours of labour for women and children does not exist in the case of men. That contention does not hold in the case of the Indian labourer, in many respects only a grown up child, with no organizations for his protection, no trade unions, strong disinclination to strike, and a still stronger tendency to ruin his health rather than forgo a chance of extra pay for overtime work.

The representative of the largest group of mills took occasion to warn his hearers that, unless they or their own motion took measures to put a stop to what he denominated 'the degrading and disgraceful spectacle of cold-blooded inhumanity,' they might find their hands forced by agitation in England, in the same way as Government interference in regard to hours of labour for women and children had been obtained by agitation in Manchester. Should that be the end of the matter, he remarked it was possible that even a 12-hours' day might be looked on as excessive, and the limit fixed at ten hours. One of the principal Cawnpore mills is satisfied with less than 10 1-2 hours' running on the average and such instances would certainly be quoted again Bombay. At the conference of Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta last January, the manager of the mill referred to said, 'The almost universal impression at home is that here in India we pay starvation wages, and that we are in fact little better than slave drivers.' He went on to show that the impression was erroneous, considering the actual conditions of Indian life and the purchasing power of the rupee measured in terms of the necessities of life; also that, all thing considered, an India mill cannot be run on a lower wages bill than English one Manchester millowners will perhaps, traverse that statement and the excessive hours of work in Bombay, coupled with the views on the subject expressed by owners both European and native, would form a powerful weapon of attack for agitators, whether actuated by motives of personal interest or by pure philanthropy.

The "Yorkshire Observer" writes:—In Bombay city the miller and his man is a theme which wears nothing of the genial suggestiveness that belongs to it in English minstrelsy. Rather it is a subject which displays the seamy side of Indian exploitation very unpleasantly. The mills in question are cotton factories, and the scandal concerns what one of the employers himself characterised as the inhuman length of the hours imposed on the operatives. Not infrequently these amount to as much as 14 1-2 hours per diem all the week through, and the Bombay factory worker is thought to be fortunate if out of the long day and night he can count on one-third for all the purposes of rest and meals and home coming and going. It is some little satisfaction to know that the employers are themselves moving towards a relaxation of this intolerable strain, a majority of those summoned to a meeting having agreed that in future the average length of the working day should not exceed twelve hours all the year round. Some fear is expressed lest the dissentient minority should succeed in forcing the pace once more, but it is difficult to believe that they can really gain anything by disregarding this very moderate reform. In India as in England there must be point of strain beyond which it is uneconomic to tax the worker; indeed one would say that the point is more easily reached there than here. Apologists for the Bombay custom represent that the Hindoo does not go about his work like a Lancastrian—he has not got it in him Very likely—an additional reason why he cannot be expected to endure these frightfully long hours in an excessively enervating climate to any good purpose. The probability is that he would give a better output at ten or eleven hours a day than he does at fourteen. The Bombay manufacturers have no need to look as far as Europe for evidence of this paradox; they may find it as near as Cawnpore, where in a drier atmosphere than that of the seacoast, the employers find themselves able to pay better wages and yet hold their own with a 10 1-2 hours day. It is to be hoped that Bombay will not insist on rivalling the former place for the notoriety of its massacre. If a voluntary consensus will not avail to mitigate the evil, it will become a case for English protest and legislative interference. The Lancashire claim to have the Indian tariff adjusted to insular interests was one that aroused very dubious feelings, but it would be difficult to adduce any argument why the English people should stand by with folded hands and watch the gradual immolation of Hindoo in factories heated to 125 degrees Fahrenheit. There can be no particular object in repressing suttee if this be the alternative.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

The second game in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was between the Leicesters and the Royal Field Artillery from Kirkee. The weather was rather threatening during the first half of play and no rain fell. But at the end a heavy downpour came. The Leicesters won the game by four goals to one. In the first half the Leicesters made 3 goals and the Gunners nil. In the second half both made one on goal each.

LORD KITCHENER IN POONA.

Lord Kitchener comes early to-morrow morning, at 6-30, and proceeds direct to Kirkee to inspect the troops and barracks and returns to Poona afterwards to inspect the 114th Mahratta and the 121st Pioneers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

THE EUROPEAN PENTARCHY AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

How little "the Balance of Power" in Europe has been affected by the astounding catastrophes suffered by Russia in Manchuria and the Sea of Japan, may be judged by the calm that has settled all over the Continent in the international relations of the leading States on the conclusion of the Peace of Portsmouth between Japan and Russia. After the Great naval Armada of Russia had been smashed up by shot and shell and engulfed in the Sea of Japan, symptoms of evil omen began to manifest themselves in the anxious fears of Austria in connection with the unrest in the Balkan Peninsula; and the German Emperor began to see an opportunity for arrangements, which would best serve in his belief the interests of Germany in view of the demise of the Emperor of Austria, an event of momentous consequence to Europe, which may occur now at any moment. He began also to dream of a bargain with Russia for the recovery of the Baltic Provinces, without having recourse at some future date to the bloody arbitrament of the sword, and in fact he at once began to work out his own solution of the crisis, by a line of blustering policy towards France, all calculated to neutralise her interaction on the European Pentarchy, when the Supreme question before the statesmanship of the West in the immediate future, the succession to the heritage of the house of Hapsburg, shall have to be settled. The aim of the German Emperor is to contrive that its settlement shall be left by the other Great Powers, Russia, France and Great Britain to be arranged between Germany and the nationalities of the heterogeneous Austrian Empire. But in "the nick of time" came, and altogether unexpectedly by the German Emperor, the strange, and as some consider in many ways, still unaccountable Peace of Portsmouth; and everything has at once been changed, except that the Emperor of Austria is every day getting older, and that the fermentation among the Hungarian Slavs and other nationalities in Austria, and in the Balkan Peninsula is as alert and impatient as ever, and is only restrained by the more or less loyal consensus of the Great Powers to overmaster its effervescence as long as possible. France through faint-heatedness, the want of trust in herself, and the brilliant destiny yet before her, had almost yielded herself up to a position of subordination to Germany, an act of self renunciation that would have incontinently upset the balance of the Great Powers, to the irretrievable ruin of Europe for a generation and more, when M. Witte appeared on the scene, as a veritable avatar, and adroitly, by however egregious buffooneries, forcing the acceptance of peace on the Japanese, restored Russia to her normal position in the European Pentarchy, with the result that the mailed fist of the German Michael has at once relaxed, and is now being proffered as a grasp of reconciliation and friendship. The term, "The European Pentarchy" was first used by Wolfgang Menzel as the title of a book he published in 1840 on the international politics of the five Powers, who have during the last two centuries moulded the destiny of Europe. The determining factors in the policy of every country are the nationality of the people, their religion, their political principles, and their material interest, and it is quite wonderful to find how through every change of Government and every vicissitude of fortune the force of these natural factors has maintained the equilibrium of "The European Pentarchy without a really serious oscillation, practically unchanged from 1840 to the present day. A fact of this sort should make people cautious in making hasty deductions from any unusual political phenomenon, such as the marvellous successes of the Japanese over the Russians in Manchuria.

Menzel places England, that is in 1840, unequivocally at the head of the European Pentarchy, and maintains that unless surprised by the secrecy with which the autocratic powers of Europe work out their sinister purposes, she always will maintain her lead. Over and over again since then Englishmen have seemed to doubt the natural pre-eminence of their country in the Pentarchy of Europe, but surely all their doubts will vanish, when they have read, marked, learned and inwardly digested the terms of the renewed alliance with Japan, published on Monday. We see now, the Japanese malcontents see now clearly, why Japan was able to yield herself to the obdurate determination of the Russians to fight on at all hazards rather than pay any war indemnity to their heroic vanquishers. Japan is absolutely safeguarded from all external dangers for the next twelve years. And as far as England she stands forth once more in undimmed Majesty as the arbitress of Asia, and beyond all cavil the paramount power throughout the Old World.—And more than this, thanks to the far seeing and strenuous imperialism of President Roosevelt in America, the Anglo-Saxon race now, and for the time being at least, assures the peace of mankind alike over the New World and the Old.

"Let others better mould the running brass;
And soften into flesh a marble face:
Plead better at the bar; describe the skies,
And when the stars descend and when they rise.
But Rome 'tis thine with awful sway
To rule mankind and make the world obey.
Disposing peace and war thine own majestic way.
To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free;
These are Imperial arts and worthy thee!"

Never did these noble lines of Virgil, as "Englished by Mr. Dryden," better apply to the United States of America and Great Britain than to-day!

RECEPTION OF THE TREATY.

The forecasts of the agreement signed by the Marquis of Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi on August 12—a very great day in this sport loving country—were so generally accurate that the document cannot be said to have furnished as with many surprises. Nevertheless it crosses the t's and dots the i's in a manner that so far as can be observed is immensely satisfactory to the country as a whole. In Tokio they celebrated the event by illuminations; in London we did not light a single bonfire or hang out a flag, but we made such an exhibition of ourselves when we went Mafeking on a certain never to be forgotten occasion that we now are almost ashamed to be demonstrative when a little demonstrativeness is needed. The Treaty of Alliance of 1902, which though it had still eighteen months to run, is now superseded, consisted of a preamble and six articles. The new treaty is comprised of a preamble and eight articles, a full summary of which you have received by telegraph. Although the "Nichi Nichi" seems to fear that some opposition may be manifested by certain of its countrymen at the obligations undertaken with reference to the defence of the Indian frontier, it is not very formidable at present and for the moment the Japanese are absorbed in meditating the advantages secured to them by the strengthened alliance. They seem particularly pleased with the "carte blanche" given to Japan respecting the future of Korea. What the Japanese gain is shown by comparing Article I of the old Treaty with Article III of the new one. The former states:—"The High Contracting Parties having mutually recognised the independence of China and of Korea declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests . . . the High Contracting Parties recognize that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power or by disturbances arising in China or Korea." The references to Korea in the Treaty of August are as follow:—"Japan possessing paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognises the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control and protection in Korea, as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations." Even here it is the open door, and the recognition of this principle throughout has probably not a little contributed to the friendly manner in which the Treaty is being commented upon by the Press of the whole world with exceptions not of course unexpected in Germany and

Russia, particularly Germany. The exact words used in the preamble regarding the territorial rights of the two countries are not merely "Eastern Asia" and "India" but "the regions of Eastern Asia and of India." I mention this because a writer in one of the October reviews declares, that the treaty is operative East of 51 deg. of longitude, which, if true as the "Westminster Gazette" points out, would bring not only India, but a considerable part of Persia including Teheran within its scope. "Upon that hypothesis" remarks the 'Fortnightly' [contributor we might suppose that Russia would be free, by agreement with the Shah, to carry her railway construction through the Northern Provinces almost to within the gates of Teheran," meanwhile "we should doubtless insist upon equivalent concessions to the South." If any misgivings prevail here as to the compact entered into, if they relate almost solely to the propriety of relying upon Japanese assistance, should the time come as we hope it never will, when we shall have to defend India against another incursion from the North. Sir Charles Dilke though he would rather have nothing to do with "entangling alliances," admits the renewal and extension of the original treaty between England and Japan was inevitable, but he does not approve of employing the Mikado's troops in India. Here is what he says :—"I do not believe, and never have believed, in the reality of the Russian peril where India is concerned ; and now the danger of actual Russian attack is removed farther than ever. But in any case, I should oppose most strongly the use of Japanese troops for the defence of India. The Russian scare will, of course, be raised from time to time, and Russia will play upon our susceptibilities in that region in the future as she has done in the past. But India can, and must, secure her own frontier against invasion." He would not object to calling on the aid of Japan, if we had to repel Russian aggression in Persia. "But the danger of a conflict in Persia is almost as far off as the chance of attack upon our Indian frontier. Russia is at home in Northern Persia just as we are along the shores of the Gulf. The debatable land is the southern half of the plateau. It is almost inconceivable that Russia, with the vast development of her Siberian trade which lies before her, should risk a quarrel with England for the sake of monopolising the Persian market, which has already been a source of considerable expense to her. It is still more inconceivable that she should go out of her way to attempt to obtain a new Port Arthur on the shores of the Gulf, which would always be a hostage to the British Navy. If ever the demand for a port in Indian waters was a serious one—and I do not believe that it ever was—the recent war has exposed its folly. For many years to come the main interest of Russia will be to develop in every way the exports of Siberia, upon which the prosperity of her Empire largely depends. By far the most important market, partly direct and partly indirect, for the produce of Siberia is to be found in Great Britain. That fact militates more strongly against an anti-British policy in Persia on the part of Russia than does the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty." Sir Henry Cotton, too, has been interviewed. He goes further than Sir Charles Dilke and considers it "quite inconsistent with the dignity of the British nation to enter into a compact with a foreign Power for the purpose of safeguarding India." But he does not explain where the inconsistency comes in. The "Westminster Gazette," which is not violently partisan or desperately insular, is also a little concerned about the Indian arrangements in the Treaty and begs the Government to say whether there are further definitions of the scope of the Treaty than appear in the text itself, Notwithstanding Russian snarls and German growls the influential and inspired Paris journal, the "Temps," takes a hopeful view of the new situation created by the Treaty which by the way appears simultaneously and opportunely with the successful completion of the negotiations between France and Germany for our international progress on the affairs of Morocco and the removal of all fear of hostilities between those two excellent peoples, the Swedes and the Norwegians. Instead of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty leading to trouble between England and Russia the "Temps" thinks it may have the reverse effect. It is very pleased with the tactful way in which the terms of the Treaty were communicated beforehand to Russia as well as to France—some think equal courtesy might have been shown to Germany though she is never excessively polite to us—and adds :—"It is possible for English and Russians to come to an understanding as have the Russians and the Japanese, the French and the Germans, after conflicts of various degrees of gravity. At the present moment" adds the organ of the Rouvier Ministry "there is no inevitable war. The field is clear for rapprochements. When Mr. W. T. Stead has finished helping his friend the Tsar of all the Russias to make his, I was almost writing, their, subjects look with more favour on the present instalment of freedom offered to them, perhaps he will turn his attention to the question of an Anglo-Russian rapprochement with reference to "the regions of India."

SIR EDMUND BARROW ON JAPANESE ASSISTANCE.

The "National Review" for October makes a hit with article by Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow not on the military membership of Council, but on "The New Balance of Power in the Far East," in which he advances inter alia the opinions that Japan may by the force of circumstances become a dangerous rival or even an adversary instead of an ally, that federation with our Australasian Colonies may be quickened by this very danger and that no reliance should be placed on the direct support of Japan for the protection of India." Elsewhere in the same article he uses the expression "ignoble reliance on foreign assistance and the mischievous effect it might have on our Indian fellow subjects." Still he is not generally against the alliance : on the contrary he approves of it and admits that in the case of the invasion of Afghanistan by Russia the compact would be of the "utmost value," but Japan's assistance could be more appropriately employed in other directions than the Indian frontier."

THE CURZON vs. KITCHENER CONTROVERSY.

There is a good deal of speculation here as to the identity of the author of the letter in the "Spectator" under the above heading. The writer who signs himself "Anglo-Indian" speaks with a candour about both the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief that is decidedly refreshing, and who can deny the truth of this passage for example ?—"Lords Curzon and Kitchener were both new to the country and ignorant of its administration and the people. Both are extremely positive, self-confident men ; both think themselves infallible ; both aspire to be Dictators. Such men are hard to teach. They start in the firm belief that they know everything. Both are willing to fight to have their own way. The Viceroy's position is "primus inter pares" in his Council. But no 'must' elephant, splendid a creature as he is, will brook the presence of another 'must' elephant near him." All this trouble has arisen from the fact that the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief were both new to the country, although of course Lord Curzon had a great deal of "bookish" knowledge of the country before he went out. A list drawn up by the "Spectator's" correspondent shows that while for nearly fifty years every Viceroy with a single exception was new to India on their appointment the Commanders-in-Chief down to Lord Kitchener's time were "all distinguished soldiers who had had considerable experience in India, obtained in almost all instances by long residence or in actual war." A knowledge of India, its wants and capabilities, its policy and its peoples, is not learnt in a day and hardly in a lifetime. It certainly is not obtained by reading books or even by being an Under-Secretary of State for India for a short time. "Anglo-Indian" writes with evident inside knowledge :—"Had the symptoms of such frictions as we now lament occurred in former days the difficulties would have been adjusted and we should have been spared the disgrace of this scandalous controversy." "But" he goes on to ask "are the combatants altogether to blame ? Should not blame attach to those who brought them together ? Was foresight entirely wanting ? Or was India a convenient dumping ground ?' He adds :—"It was singularly unfortunate that the referee on this affair should have been a person quite as ignorant of Indian affairs as they are, a person of a peculiar temperament ; and at his back, again, a Prime Minister easily fatigued and with already a long train of discarded officials behind him, and grudging the labour required to adjust a squabble to which he was indifferent." This kingdom is commonly called a democratic country meaning that it is governed by the people. There never was a greater mistake committed, The only really Democratic States are our self-governing colonies, We are really governed by the county families. This is not an unmixed evil, but the system has the drawback of putting into important Ministerial positions men like Mr. Brodrick and Lord George Hamilton who are not big enough for their responsibilities and who would certainly not have been chosen did they not belong to the ruling houses, which in spite of Reform Bills have quietly managed to retain practically all their old ascendency in the counsels of the nation. This applies to both parties and when a new Liberal Government is formed, as I suppose it will be within the next twelve months, it may include a Lloyd George or two, but the predominant partners will be men of or allied to the county families. The description by "Anglo-Indian" of the Viceroy as "primus inter pares" in his Council is quite accurate though it does not seem to be generally understood in this country and according to Sir James Brackwaste Peile has not always been recognised by the present eminent head of the so-called Supreme Government. I say so-called for after all the Supreme Government of India is the Secretary of State for Council and there are people not absolutely fools who still cling to John Bright's idea that India would get on better by strengthening the hands of the local Governments and doing away with the Viceregal Government.

OLLA PODRIDA,

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Inverarity were amongst those present at the grand ball given at Glamis Castle to celebrate the coming of age of Lord Strathmore's heir. When the distinguished barrister returns to Bombay he will no doubt be able to tell his friends the exact truth about the weird—if it be weird—secret of the famous mysterious chamber revealed to every Lord Glamis when he attains his majority and the subject of innumerable articles and paragraphs in the papers during the past few weeks.

THE PHRASE "TOWERS OF SILENCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

SIR,—All interested in the honesty and truth of the local chronicle of Bombay will be grateful to Mr. R. P. Karkaria for his letter in the "Bombay Gazette," [O.S.] of the 9th instant, replying to mine in the "Times" of the 8th of August last, on the authorship of the phrase "Towers of Silence," as applied to the "dakhmas" of the Parsis ; and let me at once say that if the phrase cannot be actually traced to writings of Robert Xavier Murphy antecedent to the use of it by Mrs. Postans ["Western India"] in 1839, she must be allowed to have the goodly and assured credit of its "invention." But I am not going to give up my conviction of the author of it being Mr. Murphy without a further reconsideration of the question by Mr. Karkaria, in connection with the fresh information I have received during the past six or seven weeks regarding Mr. Murphy, chiefly from his daughter,—a sister of the wife [Janet] Murphy] of the late Charles Leggett,—my Deputy, when I was Sheriff of Bombay in 1864. Robert Xavier Murphy was born in 1806, and went to India in 1822 ; and among the testimonials to the value of his official services from Sir John Awdry, Sir Henry Roper, and Sir Erskine Perry, and to the value of his oriental researches from Sir Erskine Perry, Sir Bartle Frere [1847], General Ballantine, Professor Orlebas, and Professor Horace Hayman Wilson, is one from Colonel George Jervis, a man in many ways of like mind with Murphy, certifying that,—"he was first attached to the Department of Public Instruction in the year 1822 or 1823, whilst I held the post of Secretary [of the Native Education Society of Bombay]. This gives ample time, prior to the dates of the publications of Mrs. Postans and Miss Emma Roberts, for Murphy to have anticipated them in the origination of the felicitous phrase, "Towers of Silence." MissRoberts might well have coined it, but it is difficult indeed to imagine Mrs. Postans striking it off in the dull mintage of her common place mind,—there not being another phrase throughout her book of any imaginative quality whatever. Only, if Murphy is to receive the palm for it, it must be found in writings of his before 1839. I have no doubt myself of its being found in them somewhere. He wrote more voluminously and miscellaneously than I knew when I penned my letter on him to the "Times"; and his sister, in a recent letter to me, states :—"My mother told me it was he who first called them [the "dakhmas"] by that name ["Towers of Silence"], and she used to read everything he wrote, and I am quite sure of the truth of his being the author of the phrase and that he did not quote from Mrs. Postans." Of course the dakhmas have been denominated "towers" from of old, for they are towers ; and the poets have ever qualified death and the grave as homes of silence. But it is quite another thing while meditating sympathetically on these cruel and repulsive dakhmas, in a sudden, reactionary, outburst of the heart devising a consolatory and all hallowing phrase that for ever more among the Parsis relieves the grave of half its terrors. Only, I repeat, that in spite of my personal tradition, and in spite of the evidence of the family, unless the phrase can be traced, chapter and line, to some publications by Robert Xavier Murphy before 1839, Mrs. Postans must hold the palm for it,—placed in her hand by Mr. Karkaria.

I would add, with reference to Mr. Karkaria's quotation from Stocqueler, that the latter is quite wrong in all he says about Robert Xavier Murphy having ever been intended for the Church ; for he was educated not at Maynooth, but at at Clongowswood College, and from his 7th to his 16th year, when, owing to a family quarrel, he enlisted in the artillery for Bombay ; where Captain W. Yeardell, commanding his battery, finding that he was a gentleman, and of rare abilities and attainments, bought his discharge and got him attached to the Department of Public Instruction. I may add that I was very much with Stocqueler during his last years in this country, and when after he went to America, he made over, about 1884, his final memoirs, in the name of J. H. Siddons, to Messrs W. Allen and Co., he gave instruction that the decision as to their publications was to be left to my discretion.

In conclusion, permit me to express the hope that Mr. Karkaria may devote himself to the continuation of the labours of the late James Douglas in gradually recovering from oblivion all that is of good report and that tends to instruction and town edification in the local history of the loyal town and Island of Bombay. He seems to be equipped with every necessary implement for the work.—Yours &c.,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Northbrook Society, London, September 29.

THE NAVY LEAGUE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As probably you will have noticed from the published report of the last meeting of Bombay Branch of the Navy League, it was decided to ask the press to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the 21st instant is the Centenary of Lord Nelson's great victory at Trafalgar. It is desired that as great a display as possible may be made, and I shall be glad if you could see your way to invite the public to decorate their buildings as is customary at home and out here, on auspicious occasions such, for instance, as the King-Emperor's birth-day.—Yours, etc.

BERNARD RIGG,
Hony Secretary.

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BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

THE PROVISIN OF CAMPS DURING THE ROYAL VISIT.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 10th October,—

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 2nd August 1904, papers underlying Circular No. 337 on letter from the Engineer, dated the 11th September forwarding for sanction two revised estimates amounting to Rs. 7,553 and Rs. 911 chargeable respectively to Capital and General Accounts, Wellington Lin's Plot, for the making and maintenance of the Central Garden on the Wellington Lines Estate ; adding that the capital cost to the extent of Rs. 3,750 will eventually be entirely recovered from the lessees of the adjoining plots.

Resolution—The estimates are sanctioned the expenditure of the year on capital account being met by reapropliation from the Budget provision for General Surveys.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, of the 15th September :—

I have the honor to state that the Municipal Executive Health Officer has complained to me of the insanitary condition of the area lying between Bhendy Bezar, on the west, Memonwada Road on the east, Imanawada Road on the north and Pydhoni Road on the south. The exact limits of the area are shown on the accompanying plan and under Section 24 of the Improvement Trust Act, do hereby represent that within the limits comprised in the area, several buildings which are used, for human habitation are unfit for such use, that the narrowness and bad arrangement of the streets and the want of ventilation are injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the area, and that the evils connected with such buildings and the sanitary defects in the area cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an Improvement Scheme for the rearrangement and reconstruction of the streets and buildings within such area.

Read the minutes thereon.

To be forwarded to the Engineeer for report in the first instance.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolutions dated the 27th June, the 22nd August, letter from the Engineer, of 23rd September forwarding an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,000, and plan No. 1576 showing the proposed compound wall for the Police Quarters on the Wodehouse Road Estate for the Board's approval.

Resolution.—Approved.

Considered the following Resolution of Government in the Public Works Department, of the 27th September :—

Letter from the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, dated 26th August :—

"With a view to accommodating the additional troops which will be drafted into Bombay to furnish guards and escorts on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, I have the honour to request that the ground on the Sea Face between Wodehouse Bridge and Church Gate Station, on both sides of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, may be placed at the disposal of the Military as camping grounds.'

"I also request that the sheds now standing thereon, which formed part of a former health camp, may be removed, and that no further steps be taken to establish a fresh camp until after the visit of His Royal Highness."

Letter from the General Officer, Commanding Bombay Brigade, dated 6th September,

In continuation of his letter dated 26th August forwards copy of a letter as under, from the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust :—

"With reference to your letter dated 26th ultimo, I have the honour to say that steps will be taken to clear and to place at your disposal the portion of the Kennedy Sea face near Marine Lines Station referred to."

As regards the Marine Lines Maidan, that area has been with the sanction of Government, permanently appropriated as an open space and it is now in the power of the Trust to permit its use for the purpose you require. Under the last clause of Section 60 (4) of Act IV of 1898, as amended by Section 7 of Act IV of 1901 however Government have power to resume the area for any temporary purpose, and I would accordingly suggest that you address Government with a view to this being done I may add that the Board will offer no objection. and I may suggest the perhaps the portion immediately behind the bungalow of Marine Lines could be left undisturbed as the part facing the back of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Offices would no doubt be sufficient for the purpose.

Remarks as follows :

With reference to the 2nd paragraph thereof I have to state that it would be necessary to utilise the whole of the Marine Lines Maidan as the portion facing the back of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Offices is quite insufficient.

I would therefore request that the whole of this space may be placed at my disposal, unless a more suitable site can be allotted.

A much more suitable site would be the Oval. As a member of the Reception Committee I know of no other purpose to which it is intended to devote this open space during the visit of His Royal Highness. It is in every way eminently suitable for a Cavalry camp and I would therefore most strongly urge that it may be handed over to me in lieu of the Marine Lines Maidan.

Memorandum from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, dated 9th September,

With reference to Government Memoranda dated 29th August and 7th September forwards with his concurrence, a letter from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, as under :—

In reply to Government Memoranda forwarded under your letter of the 29th ultimo and 8th instant, respectively, I have the honour to report as follows:

As regards the ground between the Queen's Parade Road and the Sea I would invite the attention of Government to the existence of the semi-permanend peons camp near the Wodehouse Bridge to the east of the Railway and the open channel drainage arrangements which were carried out last year at a cost of Rs. 7,000.

Brigadier-General Greenfield, in his letter No. 1350 of the 26th ultimo, refers to the sheds as forming part of a former health camp, and requests that they may be removed. This camp which consists of 92 sheds is now fully occupied, and I would suggest that it be allowed to remain, the remainder of the ground being handed over to the Military Authorities, who should take proper precautions to see that the drainage arrangements are not damaged in any way.

As regards the Oval, I think it would be a mistake to allow it to be used for the purpose of a Cavalry camp. It is only now beginning to recover from the effects of the Exhibition and considerable sums have been spent in the putting it in order, both by Government and the private clubs that are permitted to make use of it. The young delicate trees to have that have recently been planted on all sides of the ground, and on which considerable attention has been bestowed are likely to suffer.

From the æsthetic point of view, having regard to the prominent position of the Oval in front of the principal buildings of the city, it should be left as an open space.

The Marine Lines Maidan seems to me far better suited for the purposes of a camp fenced in as it is on three sides by buildings and trees, the camp would be practically hidden, and as little or nothing is spent on the ground no very great damage could be done."

Resolution.—The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade should be informed that Government have no objection to so much of the space on the Sea Face between the Wodehouse Bridge and the Church Gate Station on both sides of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway as is not occupied at present being temporarily placed at his disposal for the use of troops, subject to the condition (1) that the drainage arrangements thereon are not damaged in any way, (2) that proper arrangements are made for the sanitary management of the area, and (3) that the site is restored, after occupation, to its former condition.

As regards his request for the use of the Oval, Brigadier General Greenfield should be informed that Government consider that that plot should not be handed over for a cavalry camp except as a last resort, as such a camp would be very objectionable in front of the Secretariat buildings. There may be sufficient accommodation for the troops on the Marine Lines Maidan, and Government are pleased to temporarily resume it from the Bombay Improvement Trust under Section 60 (4) of the Bombay Improvement Trust Act and place it at the disposal of the Military Authorities for the purpose in question, subject to conditions (2) and (3) in paragraph 1.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 15th August the following letter from Government in the General Department, dated the 2nd October :—

In reply to your letter dated the 28th August I am directed to state that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is strongly opposed to the erection of any statues on the margin of the Cooperage plot. A site in the Victoria Gardens, provided the Municipality agree, seems to Government a more suitable locality for the statue in question and a suggestion to this effect may I am to ask be conveyed to Sir Harkissondass Narotamdass in informing him that Government regret they are unable to approve of the location of the statue of Mr. N. M Petit at the place selected.

Resolution—To be communicated to Sir Harkissondass Narotamdass with reference to the correspondence on the subject.

Considered the following notice of motion by Dr. A. G. Viegas, dated the 6th October :—

That the Board are of opinion that the Act should be so amended as to empower Government, when according sanction to an improvement or Street Scheme, to lay down the limit of time within which the notified properties shall be acquired.

The motion having been put to the vote was lo

BABY'S AWFUL ITCHING ECZEMA

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE JAPANESE PEACE-DELEGATES.

THE New York correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Sept. 26:—Baron Komura is now convalescent and intends to leave New York to-morrow for Vancouver in order to sail in the steamer 'Empress of Japan."

To the surprise of his many friends here Baron Kaneko announced yesterday that he intended to return to Japan with Baron Komura. When the result of the Peace Conference was in the balance Baron Kaneko got rid of the newspaper men by telling them that after the Portsmouth negotiation were ended he would fully explain the nature of his mission to this country. His mission however, has not been explained, and the part he took in the peace negotiations remains as great a mystery as ever.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The announcement is made in St. Petersburg that on Sept. 21, the Russian representatives abroad were instructed in a circular to communicate to the Governments to which they are accredited an invitation to a second Hague Peace Conference. They have further been directed to declare, in the event of the foreign Governments accepting the Russian proposals, that the latter are intended to promote a conference, the labours of whichwwohld have a strictly practical character. The task of the conference would be especially or exclusively to deal with the serious questions which arose during the late war, and which it is essential should be settled without delay.

CHINA'S HUMBLE PROTEST.

The Washington Post says that some time ago China formally protested to Russia and Japan against two points in the treaty of Portsmouth. She declared that the period of 18 months allowed for the evacuation of Manchuria was too long, and suggested that the troops should be removed in nine months. Furthermore, the Chinese Government expressed the opinion that the strength of the forces to be left to guard the railway, which will probably be fixed at 15,000, was too great.

GENERAL GINEVITCH'S FORCES.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Sept. 22:—The information I transmitted recently that a considerable proportion of General Linevitch's forces will be retained in the Far East is confirmed by the Russian Press, which states that several corps will be distributed on the Chinese frontier.

JAPAN AND SAKHALIN.

Bitter complaints of the conduct of the Japanese in Sakhalin are reaching St. Petersburg through various channels. It is stated that the settlers were forced under threats of death to sell their property for and old song, and were deported from the southern part of the island without being given any time in which to arrange their affairs, and had lost their cattle, crop, and household goods. The Russians are unable to remain in the inhospitable northern part of the island.

A Tokio telegram, however, says:—The charges of murder and pillage in Sakhalin brought against the Japanese are ridiculed here. They are absolutely unfounded.

The 'Russkoe Slovo" says it is in a position to confirm the rumour that a Viceroy will be appointed to administer Siberia and Northern Sakhalin.

M. WITTE.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Standard" wrote on Sept. 22:—The Foreign Office here does not attach too great an importance to the somewhat ungracious words used towards France by M. Witte in his interview with M. Villiers, of the 'Temps," on Tuesday last, nor to his reference to the cordiality of Russo-German relations. It is recognised that the attitude of section of the French public towards Russia, or rather, the Czar and his Government after the massacres in St. Petersburg, in January last, was open to reproach. It is further considered that a rapprochement between Russia and Germany is natural and unobjectionable, and does not in any way threaten the Franco-Russian Alliance which stands firm on a basis of common interest as solidly to-day as ever.

Paris, Sept. 22 (Reuter):—M. Rouvier this morning gave a luncheon in honour of M. Witte. The Staff of the Russian Embassy and several Ministers were present.

Berlin Sept. 25 ("Times,")—When M. Witte arrived last night at the Hotel Bristol, Unter der Linden, where rooms had been taken for him, he was greeted with cheers by several hundred persons in the street who afterwards insisted upon his appearing on the balcony of the hotel. The Foreign Secretary, Baron von Richthofen, to-day gave a luncheon in honour of M. Witte, and among those present were the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bulow, and Geheimer Commerzienrath von Mendelssohn Bartholdy, senior partner of the banking firm of Mendelssohn. M. Witte had previously had an interview with the Imperial Chancellor.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The conclution of the Franco-German negotiations was on Sept. 26 officially announced, and intimation being simultaneously given that the drafting of the documents alone remained to be settled.

OUTLINE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

"Reuter's" Paris correspondent telegraphs that Dr. Rosen and M. Revoil had a final interview between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning. The Agreement regarding Morocco was subsequently signed by M. Rouvier, the Premier, and Prince Raddlin the German Ambassador.

The programme on which the Agreement is based includes the organisation of the police, regulations regarding the detection and suppression of the smuggling of arms, financial reform consisting principally in the foundation of a State Bank, the consideration of a scheme for obtaining better receipts from taxation and the creation of fresh sources of revenue, and generally, the determination of certain principles intended to safeguard economic liberty.

As regards the frontier region it has been arranged by a special clause inserted in the programme that the police questions shall continue to be controlled directly and exclusively between France and the Sultan and shall remain outside the programme of the Conference. In the same region the application of the regulations regarding the smuggling of arms shall remain exclusively in the hands of France and Morocco.

The Governments of France and Germany agree to ask Spain whether she will accept the town of Algeciras as the meeting-place of the Conference.

With regard to the questions of the loan and the port of Tangier, they have been settled in the following manner:—Impelled by its financial position, the Maghzen had addressed itself to a foreign intermediary residing in Morocco, who applied to a group of German banks in order to obtain a short-dated advance, repayable out of the next loan. The Morocco Government offered as security its real estate in the various coast towns. An understanding has been arrived at between the German and French banking groups with a view to participating in this operation which will retain its character of a short-dated advance with special security repayable out of the next loan or through the instrumentality of the State Bank the creation of which figures in the programme of the Conference. This operation leaves intact the question of the preferential right of the French group.

As regards the construction of a more in the port of Tangier, the Morocco Government had, in a letter dated March 26 and addressed to the German Legation, asked the firm of Borgward and Reuermann to submit two plans from which the Government could chose. As at the same time a French company had been authorised to make a survey of the work required, it was agreed that a certain period should be fixed for the examination of that company's qualifications and that, unless the French company's qualifications were of equal merit with those of the German company, the latter should carry out the work ordered by the Maghzen.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

CONGRESS AT MOSCOW.

The first political congress representing the whole Russian Empire assembled at Moscow on Sept. 25. The meeting was held at a private residence with the consent of the authorities. Certain nominal restrictions were imposed upon the subjects for discussion but no police were present. On the other hand, says the "Times" correspondent, the Russian and foreign Press was well represented, including revolutionary organs. Altogether nearly 300 delegates attended. The proceedings were opened by M. Golovin, chairman of the Central Zemstvo Bureau, who said that they had met to decide, first the question of participation in the elections; secondly, the organisation of the electoral campaign Count Heyden was again chosen chairman. A resolution was submitted to the effect that although the Government scheme was quite inadequate, it was none the less essential to utilise it in order to win the civic rights and liberties demanded by previous congresses. The ensuing debate revealed an almost unanimous desire to take a vigorous part in the elections. The speeches of the Polish delegates were particularly emphatic. On a division only one vote was registered against participation in the elections.

There is every reason to believe that the opinion of the present Assembly permeates the whole of Russia, and that high and low have decided to enter fervently and confidently the path of constitutional strife opened by the Czar's Ukase of Aug. 19. Professor Miliukoff's presence created an excellent impression. Among others present were Mr Stead, Father Petroff, Professor Torngren of Helsingfors and M. Michael Stakhovitch.

Moscow, Sept. 26 (Reuter).—The Zemstvo Congress has decided that the political programme shall include complete responsibility in the eyes of the law for all private, individuals and officials alike; the recognition of the complete equality of the personal rights of all citizens of the empire, equality of the personal rights of the peasants with those of other classes of Society, the liberation of the village population from administrative guardianship, the abolition of the Zemski Nathalnik, the immediate recognition of the inviolability of person and domicile guarantees of freedom of conscience, faith, speech, the Press, meeting, and Association, the abolition of the passport system, the formation of a national Assembly which shall take part in legislation, the institution of a regular budgetary system, and control over the legality of the acts of the higher and lower Administration. The programme also advocates the principle of the organisation of representation of a national and not on a class basis, the election of the representative being by universal and direct suffrage. Together with a representative assembly elected by universal suffrage, there must be organised the Congress declares a special representative body drawn from the Zemstvos, reorganised on a democratic basis and extended throughout the whole empire.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

MR. BRODRICK'S ATTITUDE.

THAT the Secretary for India, Mr. Brodrick, and the Government generally adhere firmly to their policy with respect to Bengal is seen from the following correspondence which has passed between the Secretary of State and Mr. J. Herbert Roberts, M.P.:—

Bryngwenallt, Abergele, Sept. 1, 19052.

Dear Mr. Brodrick,—Owing to absence from home and lack of newspapers, I have only just seen the news of the issue by the Government of India of a proclamation declaring the orders for the partition of Bengal to be operative as from Oct. 16 next.

I write immediately to express surprise that this action should be taken, having regard to the undertaking given by you in the House of Commons on Aug. 9 last to lay further papers upon this subject.

This promise conveyed to me the distinct impression—and I think this was the general sense of the House at the time—that no definite steps would be taken in the direction of putting the partition orders into operation until these further papers had been considered by Parliament. Indeed, it is difficult to give such an undertaking any other interpretation, for, manifestly, no purpose could be served by the issue of further documents when the decision of the Government of India has been carried into effective and steps have been taken which cannot be reversed.

In view of the importance of the issues raised by this great administrative chadge, I would express the hope that it would be possible for you, in your reply to give an assurance that the spirit of the pledge of Aug. 9, as generally interpreted at the time, will be fulfilled, and that no decisive actions will be taken in this matter until Parliament has had an opportunity of considering the situation in the light of the papers to be presented, and of recording its judgment upon a project deeply touching the feelings and aspirations of so many millions of the people of India.—Believe me to be, yours very truly.

J. HERBERT ROBERTS.

The Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, M. P.

The following is the Secretary of State's reply:—

India Office, Whitenall, S. W., Sept. 17, 1905.

Dear Mr. Roberts,—I have duly received your letter of Sept. 12, in which you refer to the undertaking given by me in the House of Commons on Aug. 9, to communicate with the Government of India and to lay before Parliament as soon as I could any papers which I found it possible to lay with the view of elucidating the question of the partition of Bengal.

In reminding me of this promise, you state that it conveyed to you and others the distinct impression that no definite step would be taken to put the partition order into operation until these further papers had been considered by Parliament.

I trust you are mistaken in thinking that others besides yourself held this view. You will remember that when the discussion took place in the House of Commons the scheme put forward by the Viceroy had already received the assent of the Home Government, and the resolution of the Government of India embodying the scheme had been published and presented to Parliament.

In deference to Sir Henry Fowler's appeal for further papers, I willingly pledged myself to communicate with the Viceroy. Sir Henry added that he had little doubt that the ultimate judgment of Parliament would be in harmony with the position taken up by the Government of India. I carefully guarded myself from making any promise to suspend action, nor can I find in "Hansard" any suggestion that my pledge was so taken.

I telegraphed on Aug. 10 to Lord Curzon, asking him to indicate what papers he considered could be published with due regard to the public interest, and he promised to forward a draft collection of papers by the time I reach me. I will lay before Parliament without delay anything which it would be proper to publish.

But meantime, I trust that you will understand that the further steps which the Viceroy thinks it necessary to take to carry out the policy decided upon must be proceeded with.—Tours very faithfully

Herbert Roberts, Esq., M. P., &c. John Brodrick.

Commenting on the above, the 'Westminster Gazette' says:—We must say that we think it very unfortunate that Mr. Brodrick should have taken action before Parliament has had the papers and an opportunity of saying what it thinks of it. The 'Morning Post' states the position very clearly:

"What occurred on Aug. 9 was simple enough. Mr. Roberts moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the partition policy. Sir Henry Fowler pointed out that the House was not in possession of sufficient information to warrant it in coming to a decision, and urged that no vote should be taken until further papers had been laid, as anything done by the House in ignorance of the facts might produce a false impression both in India and in this county.' Mr. Brodrick promised to issue additional papers, and on that assurance Mr. Roberts consented to withdraw the motion for adjournment. It is difficult to understand how a Minister could assume that all this took place without creating an impression that the promulgation of the scheme would be delayed until the opinion of Parliament had been ascertained. The statement made by Mr. Brodrick is more ingenuous than convincing."

The result is that the policy of partition, if it be a good policy, is seriously prejudiced by the course taken by Mr. Brodrick.

THE WEATHER.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer sends the following notification:—"Storm signal, lower cautionary signal."

The Port Officer reported shortly after mid-day.

"Storm signal, weather disturbed some distance off Konkan and Kathiawar coast. Hoist cautionary signal."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole of the reporting area. It is below normal everywhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 10° in excess at Surat and Karachi and minimum 5° to 8° in defect at Khandwa and Allahabad and 8° to 11° in excess in Rajputana. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Deesa and the lowest 66° at Lahore, Indore and Khandwa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and also in Gujrat, Rajputana and at several stations in the Madras Presidency.

Rain.—Only 12 stations report rain to-day, the chief falls being 2·04in. at Cochin and 1·11in. at Calicut.

Weather.—An area of abnormally low pressure lies on and of the West Coast between Mangalore and Karachi, and weather remains unsettled. Local rain is probable in the Madras Presidency, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

The Mail steamer "Persia," which left Aden on the 13th, reports having experienced up to Longitude 63° E. moderate to light north-easterly winds and fine weather; thence to Longitude 60° E. moderate to fresh easterly winds, an overcast sky and heavy rain squalls with low barometer; thence to her arrival in port this morning moderate to light south-easterly winds and passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It is still more inconceivable that she should go out of her way to attempt to obtain a new Port Arthur on the shores of the Gulf which would always be a hostage to the British Navy. If ever the demand for a port in Indian waters was a serious one—and I do not believe that it ever was—the recent war has exposed its folly. For many years to come the main interest of Russia will be to develop in every way the exports of Siberia, upon which the prosperity of her empire largely depends. By far the most important market, partly direct and partly indirect for the produce of Siberia is to be found in Great Britain. That fact militates more strongly against an anti-British policy in Persia on the part of Russia than does the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

With the politics of Asia Minor and Turkey we are not here concerned. The future of the Turkish Empire admits of two many hypotheses to be discussed in a short space.

THE INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

In reality the two countries most affected by the Treaty are France and Germany. To both of these countries the Treaty secures possessions in the Far East, which in certain circumstances they might have found it possible to defend. To France the result is completely satisfactory. The majority of Frenchmen have not the slightest desire to extend their possessions or responsibilities in the Far East, and it has recently been impressed upon the French public that Indo-China was until a few days ago an easy prey for the remarkable expeditionary power of Japan. The signing of the new Treaty, removes that danger, and should satisfy every Frenchman who cares for the safety of his colonial empire With Germany the case may be rather different. In so far as the Treaty maintains the integrity of China there is some reason for uneasiness, and it also deals a blow to the aspirations which Germany is supposed to entertain with regard to the province of Shan-tung and the neighbouring portions of China. Even if she does not acknowledge such aspirations, she has unquestionably obtained a privileged position in Shan-tung. For the purposes of the Treaty such privileges are non-existent. Germany might possibly, therefore, experience a slight feeling of irritation at finding her possessions and prospects in China reduce to the small tongue of land at Kiaochau, which is the only territory in the Far East to which she can lay any claim on paper. She might even even suffer actual loss if the Japanese were to become the paramount Power at Pakin, and should insist upon having the same mining rights, for example, in Shan-tung as those possessed by Germany. But it is more likely that the authorities at Pekin will continue to balance the Great Powers against one another as they have done in the past, and in that case Germany will continue to make her influence felt. Still, the point has to be considered. It is only here that the Treaty is likely to give rise to any permanent unpleasant feeling. In all other respects the document is a peaceful one.

It may be argued that as the position of Russia is so little affected by the Treaty, and as Great Britain, Japan, and Russia the three Powers chiefly concerned, remain much where they would have been without the Treaty, the new agreement need never have been signed. The fact is, however, as I have already pointed out, that the renewal and strengthening of the Treaty were almost inevitable That is one reason why I am opposed to the principle of peace alliances. But we cannot go back to the state of things which existed before the first Anglo-Japanese Treaty, even if we wished to. Unquestionably the new Treaty had to come.

It has been suggested that the Treaty might be supplemented by an understanding with Russia, which would do away with any soreness felt by Russia on account of the Treaty, and at the same time adjust the boundary of Asia and India for generations to come. It is a reasonable suggestion; but one would like to know exactly what sort of understanding is intended before advocating the policy. We have already an agreement with Russia about the Afghan frontier which has never been violated since it was made. We have another agreement guaranteeing the integrity of Persia, though it is true to say that this latter agreement has not prevented Russia from dealing secretly and independently with the Shah. What new agreement would be more binding or more useful than these? Certainly, I have not a word to say against the principle of an Anglo-Russian understanding; in actual practice everything depends upon the nature of the understanding, which might easily do more harm than good.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI ON THE TREATY.

Viscount Hayashi is stated to have expressed himself to a representative of "Reuter's Agency" in the following terms:—

"The new Treaty between England and Japan forms an effective safeguard against a renewal of disturbance in the Far East. That is its object. We cannot say that a permanent peace has been secured. That is too much to be sure of but we can assert that tranquility is assured for a long time to come. This applies not only to Great Britain and Japan, but also to all Powers having interests, political or commercial in that part of the world in fact to all who have an interest in maintaining the "status quo." I repeat, the Treaty is a sure guarantee of peace for that is its aim and object. It should be clearly recognised by all that it is not meant as a menace to any one. It has no suggestive intention its object being to secure the peace of the world so far as the Far East is concerned. The Treaty is so clearly worded that no further comment is needed, and I am convinced that it will form, as it was intended that it should, a most powerful factor for peace. I hope that the people of both countries will realise this, and will keep the spirit of the Treaty for a very long time to come.

OPINION IN RUSSIA.

A "Reuter" telegram of Sept 27 from St. Petersburg says:—The terms of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement were first published here in the evening papers of Sept. The agreement is regarded on all sides as a weighty and far-reaching document. In official circles reticence is displayed, and there is a reluctance to discuss the question at present, but it is evident that Article IV., dealing with the Indian frontier, is viewed with alarm, as the broad terms in which it is couched are considered here as susceptible of the widest interpretation.

VICEROY AND LORD KITCHENER.

FRENCH APPRECIATIONS.

THE "Standard's" Paris Correspondent says: The French know less of the English than the English of the French. Even the Englishmen who see Paris from a brake, and the rest of France from a railway carriage get some insight into the national life, and know at least enough of the people to appreciate them. Unfortunately the Frenchman does not travel. That is how it comes about that the "entente cordiale" is more popular in England than here. On the other hand Frenchmen know a good deal more about our great men than we know about theirs. Of all the rulers of France, only Napoleon I. is really familiar to English people and that for much the same reason that Cromwell is remembered by the Irish. We have a bowing acquaintance with Napoleon III., but of his predecessors on the Throne or his successors, the Presidents of the Republic, our notions are hazy.

On the other hand Frenchmen know a good deal about our men of note, and the 'Figaro" publishes an interesting article on the Government of India, with character sketches of Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener by M. Joseph Chailley. Lord Kitchener has a claim on French sympathy for his services in 1870, and M. Chailley, a fervent admirer, paints him in the best light. He says:—

"Lord Kitchener gives one the impression of a man sure of himself. He has qualities dear to Frenchmen—taste, discreet if prodigal, courtesy; and he loves our country. It is said that he hates women, but I know he has a French cook."

M. Chailley thinks that his organising genius will triumph in India as in Africa, and that he will leave that country stronger and better defended than he found it.

Lord Curzon is a more complex subject, and M. Chailley fills a column with impressions and anecdotes. He says:—

"It must be left to history to decide whether Lord Curzon is a great man. No one can be certain that he has been fully successful because, of all the many great works he has taken in hand none is yet near completion. His contemporaries may say of him that 'He is accomplished, eloquent, indefatigable, and bold; he has knowledge, will-power, constructive ability and capacity for action, with manners and charm. His capacity for work, his erudition, and high culture command respect and admiration.'"

But M. Chailley admits, with evident sadness that Lord Curzon is unpopular in India, both with Europeans and natives. The former do not like him because he insisted on consideration for the natives, and the latter have no love for him because he is typical to their minds of European dominance and superiority. Also, M. Chailley thinks, some of the antipathy arises from the thorough manner in which Lord Curzon has done his work. He has trodden on too many toes, abolished too many sinecures, ruffled too many susceptibilities, and run counter to too many prejudices in his rejuvenation of the administration of India.

M. Chailley has heard Lord Curzon called "a learned prig, and 'a superior person"; but he rejects both descriptions. He thinks that Lord Curzon's work will remain, and that history may class him among the great Viceroys, perhaps not far behind the greatest of them all—Lord Dalhousie.

SINGAPORE TO BE FORTIFIED.

NEW NAVAL STATION IN THE FAR EAST.

ACCORDING to the "Observer," the British Government has decided to take a step of the utmost importance and significance as a result of recent events in the Far East. A naval base is to be established at Singapore, at the foot of the Malay Peninsula, and within a few weeks' time the great commercial docks at Singapore will pass by compulsory purchase and the authority of Parliament into the hands of the British Government. This step forms only part of Imperial defence measures of the most far-reaching nature, and consequence. The docks to be purchased (the Tandjong-Pagor), covering many miles in area, being among the largest in the world, are at present owned by a private company, one of the largest shareholders of which is reported to be Lord Goschen. Arbitrators representing the Government and the company respectively are to settle the price, and failing agreement they are to appoint jointly an umpire. The vendors have selected Sir Edward Boyle, K. C. as their arbitrator, while the Colonial Office, in whose jurisdiction the purchase of the land at Singapore naturally lies, have appointed Mr. Inglis, manager of the Great Western Railway. Sir Edward Boyle and Mr. Inglis agreed to appoint Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M. P., as umpire, Lord Robert Cecil, K.C. will appear for the vendors, and Mr. Balfour Browne, K. C. on behalf of the Government. All these gentlemen have already sailed, and are in fact, now in Japan, where they are to be received in audience by the Japanese Emperor. The meeting of the arbitrators is to take place at Singapore on or about October 12, and will last not more than a fortnight. The large party connected with the arbitration will be back in England by the end of November. The scheme is being carried out with the approval of the Japanese Government.

In its leading article the "Observer," says it believes that the scheme will meet with the approval of the vast majority of Englishmen and Colonists generally. The scheme may be said to be part and parcel of a joint scheme of mutual self-protection on the part of England and Japan, and to form part of the new Anglo-Japanese alliance treaty recently concluded by them. There is to be no delay in executing the scheme, which politically is not likely to please all people It will constitute another and most serious bar to any renewal of Russian plans of Asiatic expansion, and in this respect it will tend to preserve the peace of the world.

A WEALTHY COMPANY.

The Press Association says:—Recent developments in the Far East give increased value and significance to the steps taken by the British Government. The fact that such a purchase is contemplated is not new, as it has been more than once referred to in notifications of the departure for the Straits Settlements of eminent legal and other personages who have been engaged to conduct the arbitration as to price. The arbitrators are Sir Edward Boyle K. C., for the vendors, and Mr Robert English manager of the Great Western Railway for the Government. It is on the nomination of these gentlemen that Sir M. Hicks-Beach has consented to act as umpire. The chief counsel engaged are Lord Robert Cecil for the vendors and Mr. Balfour Browne for the Government. Most of these gentlemen have already arrived in Japan in readiness for the arbitration which will open about three weeks hence. It is understood that the property to be acquired is that belonging to the Tandjong-Pagor Docks Company (Limited). This company, which has an office in Frenchurch street was originally established in 1864. It was re-constructed with an enlarged capital in August, 1899. Its authorised capital is 4,500 000 dols. in shares of 100 dols. each of which 3,700,000 dols. have been subscribed and called up. There are debentures for 1,015 500 dols, and loans for dols. 163 000. The accounts are made up to June 30 and December 30, and are submitted at Singapore in November and March. A dividend of 12 per cent. per annum was paid for each of the nine half years to December, 1904, with a bonus of 1 per cent. for each of the two half years to December, 1902. The shares are quoted at Singapore at a considerable premium. The docks are of such vast extent that they will, doubtless, be serviceable whenever occasion may require for a fleet of the largest war vessels; But Singapore may already be described as in some degree a naval base since it comprises an Admiralty dock, with the advantage also of an extremely good harbour. The geographical position of Singapore at the southernmost extremity of the Malayan Peninsula, gives it considerable strategic value as a naval base whence the routes to and from the Far East can be commanded, and it is the Ministerial appreciation of this advantage which has led to the negotiations now in hand. The island is very strongly fortified by guns and works of a modern type, upon which large sums have been expended by the Imperial Government. The town has long been the principal emporium of trade for Southern Asia, as the extent of the prosperity of its docks testify and it is anticipated that the result of the arbitration now pending will still further enhance the value from an international point of view of this most important position of the Crown Colony of the Straits Settlement.

MR. BALFOUR'S IDEA.

The Press Association adds that no information was obtainable in Government quarters as to the details of the scheme, but it is well known that the re-arrangement of the naval bases in various parts of the world has long been in contemplation. There was a strong probability several years ago that attention in this regard would be turned to Singapore, but even s arose which induced the Government of the day to look for the time being further East. Occurrences of more recent date have greatly reduced the importance of Wei-hai-wei as a naval base and attention has reverted to Singapore. It is understood that the move in the matter originated with Mr. Balfour and the Committee of Imperial Defence, and although public interest in the matter will unquestionably be aroused by the announcement of the Government's intention, the action is clearly of no recent date. The Imperial Defence Committee has not met for several weeks, and the gentlemen who are concerned in ascertaining or fixing the terms upon which any transfer of property might be effected received their instructions and departed on their mission some time ago.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Sept. 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt F A Magniac B
Mr W J Keith B Cov
Mr R Parry B Cov
Mr F W Strong B Cov
Mr M Loos B
Mr J E Ede B
Mr R Ashe M Cov
Col S H Browne I M S
Lieut-Col C W W Burton 78 Rajpoots
Major J O Pinto I M S
Major V R Brooke D S O 9th Lrs A D C to Commander-in-Chief
Capt C Templer A R D
Lieut L T Philbrick R I M
Lieut F J H B Hutchinson R I M
Lieut F V de Burgh R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J R Pearson B Cov 4 mo and 5 days' furl
Mr A W Watson B Cov 3 mo M C
Mr A R Kalberer B 4 mo M C
Mr M C Conway-Poole B 2 mo and 1 day's special leave
Mr P N Sen B 3 mo M C
Mr R S Carrapiett B furl commuted to leave on M C and extended 6 mo
Mr H D Lindquist B 4 mo M C
Mr M S S O'Connor B 1 mo 4 days furl
Mr G B Lambert M 1 day's furl

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J P Blakeway B
Capt J C Holdich Leicester I M S B
Capt H V M Langtry B
Capt G Watt Smyth B
Capt C E Bowen B
Mr F J Monahan B Cov
Mr H J McIntosh B Cov
Mr A Langley B Cov
Mr J C Twidell B Cov
Mr E A Molony B Cov
Mr L S Carey B Cov
Mr V E G Hussey B Cov
Mr E H Corbett B
Mr W E Acock B
Mr W Howe B
Mr W Scott B
Mr H W Long B
Mr M S S O'Connor B
Mr T Stewart B
Mr H L Battersby B
Mr W Lys M Cov
Mr V V Chetty M Cov
Mr C J Weir M Cov
Mr E S Lloyd M Cov
Mr M Ghose M Cov
Mr J B Lutman M
Mr M W Hayward Bo
Dr [illegible] Bo
Mr E Gibson Bo Cov
Mr O A B Beatty Bo
Mr H L Newman Bo
Major Gen E de Brath C I E I A
Brig-Gen R B Adams V C O B A
Col F A Blyth 10 Lrs
Brevet Col H Godfray 109 Inf
Lieut-Col G S Ommanney 2-3 G R
Lieut-Col L C H Stainforth 13 Rajpoots
Lieut-Col F B Richardson 12 Prs
Major C O Tanner 129 Baloochis
Major G L H Sanders S T C
Major H W Iles R A
Major H A L Tagart D S O 15 Hussars
Capt J H Paine D S O R A
Capt J S Corlett 15 Lrs
Capt E Codrington 86 Inf
Capt L A G Hanmer 21 Cav
Capt W Fitz G Bourne 10 Jats
Capt E E Bousfield 66 Punj
Capt W C T G G Plant 23 Cav
Capt A V W Hope 83 Inf
Lieut J D Strong 90 Punj
Lieut H T Walker 30 Lrs
Lieut A C Ogg 7 Rajpoots
Lieut J Moran 11 Rajpoots
Lieut D G Wilson 17 Inf

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT, 29.

HOME.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—At the annual meeting of the Mid-Cumberland Liberal Association on Tuesday, the question of opposing the Speaker at the general election was discussed.

Fiscal Policy.—The Tariff Reform League are making active preparations for an autumn campaign. A numerous series of meetings is to be held.

Ireland.—The Viceroy was on the 21st inst. engaged in a yatcht race on Lough Erne when his yacht capsized, and Lord Dudley, with Captain Crichton and Lady Mabel Crichton, was thrown into the water. The party were in considerable danger, but were rescued without suffering serious injury.—Our Dublin Correspondent describes the agitation which is being carried on in Ireland by the Gaelic League against the decision of the Treasury to withdraw, after the end of June next, the annual grant for the teaching of the Irish language in Irish Primary schools.—The Dublin Corporation on Monday unanimously rescinded the vote of a fortnight earlier by which the salary of the Lord Mayor was raised from £1,087 to £5,087 per annum for the remainder of his term of office.

Murder of a Family.—On Friday evening a man named Peter Head, living at Amesbury, Wiltshire, took out six of his children for a walk. As they did not return an alarm was given, and the dead bodies of the seven were found in circumstances indicating that Head had cut the throats of the children and then his own. Only the wife and an elder daughter survive out of a family of nine.—An inquest was held on Monday on the bodies of Head and the six children. The jury found that Head murdered the children and committed suicide while insane.

Police.—Last week further evidence was given in regard to the charges against Mr. Hugh Watt of having attempted to procure the murder of Mrs. Julia Watt and Sir Reginald Beauchamp. The hearing was resumed on Tuesday, when several witnesses, including Sir R. Beauchamp, were examined, and the case was again adjourned.—At Farham, Mrs. Stevenson, the widow of an officer in the Black Watch, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for theft.

The Anglo-Japanese Agreement.—A Parliamentary paper issued on Tuesday contains the text of this Agreement, with a covering despatch by Lord Lansdowne to the British Ambassadors in St. Petersburg and Paris. We publish both documents in full. The objects of the Agreement are stated in the preamble to be the consolidation and maintenance of peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India; the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; and the maintenance of the territorial rights of Great Britain and Japan in the regions of Eastern Asia and India and the defence of their special interests in those regions. The Agreement consists of eight articles. Article II provides that, if by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action either Power should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interest mentioned in the preamble, the other Power will at once come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common. Great Britain in Article III. recognizes the right of Japan to take measures to safeguard and advance her interests in Korea, provided they do not infringe the principle of equal opportunities to the commerce and industry of all nations. The Agreement is to remain in force ten years, and in certain circumstances may continue in force for a longer period.

The body of a well-dressed woman, terribly injured, was found late on Sunday night in a railway tunnel at Marsham, Surrey, and some of the attendant circumstances pointed to a suspicion that the deceased had been the victim of foul play. The body was afterwards identified as that of Miss Mary Money a dairyman's bookkeeper, who lived at Lavender hill, Clapham junction. The inquest was opened on Tuesday afternoon at Merstham, when evidence of identification was given. After some further evidence the inquiry was adjourned.

The Education Act in Wales.—On Monday, the supporters of the anti-rate policy in Montgomeryshire opened a revolt school. The minority members of the County Education Committee have decided to recommend the Board of Education to assume the powers conferred upon it by the Defaulting Authorities Act.

The Entente Municipale.—Some details are published of the arrangements made for the visit of the President and members of the Municipal Council of Paris to London in October.

The King on Monday morning concluded his visit to Lord and Lady Burton at Glenquoich, and proceeded to Balmoral. At a luncheon in connexion with the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute at Sheffield on Wednesday, the president announced, on the authority of the Spanish Ambassador, that his Majesty would shortly pay a visit to Spain.

The Prince of Wales has been appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

The Unemployed.—A pronouncement of "General" Booth is published on this subject. The Salvation Army have chartered three emigrant steamers which will sail from this country next spring. Emigrants are to be sent to Canada and Australia.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Premier has telegraphed to "General" Booth stating that the State Governments display general willingness to accept the offer to send immigrants, who are to be approved before their departure for Australia.

New Zealand.—In the Colonial Parliament, last week, Mr. Seddon denounced the tactics of the private insurance companies in their competition with the State department.—The subsidized service of steamers between New Zealand and South Africa will cease on October 1, and the New Zealand Government will not renew it.

South Africa.—Replying to a deputation who met him last week, at Modderkatsas Nek in the Transvaal, Lord Selborne referred to the subject of Chinese labour. The majority of the Chinese coolies, he said, were peaceable and easily managed. Their repatriation would throw 5,000 white men out of work deprive the Government of a large portion of their revenue, and injure the agricultural interest by drawing off the supply of Kaffir labourers.

The Straits Settlements.—Regarding the Singapore Docks it is officially stated that negotiations have for some time been proceeding between the Government of the Straits Settlements and the Tanjong Pagar Company for the acquisition of the company's property at Singapore by the Colonial Government, which is anxious to acquire it in the future interests of the port. That Government along has been concerned, and the present arbitration proceedings have been authorized by the Secretary for the Colonies to determine the price which the Colonial Government should pay to the company.

FOREIGN.

A proposed New Hague Conference.—A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says that the Russian Government has instructed its representatives abroad to submit to the Powers proposals for a second peace conference at The Hague which it is intended shall engage in work of a practical kind.

Austria-Hungary.—The Emperor-King on Saturday morning invited the leaders of the Coalition majority in the Hungarian Diet to submit proposals for the formation of a Cabinet on certain conditions. The Coalition leaders, accordin to the Sovereign's request, went to see Count Goluchowski, but informed him that they could not accept the proposals of the Crown. The Austrian Budget for 1906, presented in the Reichsrath on Tuesday, shows a surplus of £124 000.

China.—As the Reform Commissioners were leaving Peking on Sunday morning, a bomb was exploded inside their private railway car. The perpetrator of the outrage was blown to pieces, four minor Chinese official were killed and over 20 other persons were injured.

France.—Our Paris Correspondent supplies some details with respect to the scandals in the administration of the French Congo which the late M. de Brazza went out to investigate.

Holland.—The Minister of Finance on Friday laid before the States General the Budget for 1906, which showed a total deficit of £941 000.

M. Witte on Saturday evening left Paris for Germany, where he has paid a visit to the Emperor.

Russia.—The Governor-General of Warsaw has issued an order to the army stating that the military must act with rigour, without fearing responsibility of troubling themselves as to whether their action will cause superfluous victims.—A St. Petersburg Correspondent says that the threat of further repressive measures against Finland is already being carried into execution. Several thousand troops have been hurried from St. Petersburg to various points in the country during the past few days. The Zemestvo Congress, the first political congress representing the whole Russian Empire, assembled in Moscow on Monday. A resolution was adopted to the effect that, though the Government scheme for the Duma was imperfect, it was necessary to utilise it in order to win civic rights and liberties. The Congress afterwards occupied itself in the discussion of the electoral organization and programme.—Reinforcements to the number of 11,000 men, with three batteries of artillery, have arrived at Baku.

Sweden and Norway.—The final agreement between the Swedish and Norwegian delegates at Karlstad for the adjustment of the terms on which the union of the two counties is to be dissolved was signed on Saturday evening. Our Stockholm Correspondent summarizes the terms of the agreement. In regard to arbitration, it provides for the reference of differences between the two countries which they are unable to settle by direct negotiations to The Hague tribunal. A neutral zone is to be established on both sides of the frontier. The existing Norwegian forts within this zone are to be destroyed or rendered useless. Three old forts are to be maintained, but not to be used as fortified positions. Articles of the agreement also deal with the grazing rights of the nomadic Laplanders, transit traffic, and waterways. When the agreement has been sanctioned by the Parliaments of both countries, the Swedish Government will propose to the Riksdag to repeal the Act of Union and recognize Norway as an independent State.

The Morocco Question.—The Franco-German negotiations were brought to a conclusion on Tuesday night. Our Paris Correspondent describes the chief features of the agreement.

Naval and Military.—The Channel Fleet arrived at Lerwick on Saturday and remained till Wednesday. It is stated that after the

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

PROMISE AND FULFILMENT.

THE story told of Lold Curzon, when leaving Eton, promising to make a schoolfellow Chancellor of the Exchequer when himself Prime Minister, will be borne in mind, with a view to seeing if fulfilment attend the pledge, if and when Lord Curzon realises his own boyish ambition. Lord Rosebery as a boy declared for the Premiership and the Derby, and has enjoyed the honours of both and is not yet old. Lord Curzon's horoscope, cast by a learned Hindu, includes the Premiership: hence his old-time friend may hope on. Boys' promises are easily made, and still more easily forgotten; still, some of them are redeemed. Said Disraeli to Cochrane Baillie, his school chum, When I am Prime Minister of England, Cocky, I'll make you a peer. And he did, and the present baron is the second holder of the title promised by a boy and given by a statesman.

THE PERIL OF THE MARQUESS.

Many unconsidered trifles come the way of the dustman, but he rarely gets anything so explosive as the "live" shell—if "live" it prove—which a couple of them carried round in their cart in Westminster last week. The suggestion is that the shell was popped into the unwatched cart by some one who did not know how else to get rid of it. A shell is rather a troublesome handful, and the depositor of this one is not the first who has had difficulty from such cause. Immediately following the Commune, the late Lord Sligo came by an experience which serves as an illustration. He hired one cab for two or three days in succession, and in it bumped all over the more or less disordered capital. By some means he was one day induced, to look beneath the seat of the vehicle. There on the bottom of the cab was an unexploded shell. He had been sitting over it for days. His protest to the cabman was mild but firm. The reply was more so. The man had carried the shell in his cab for fear that otherwise his children might play with and explode it at home.

THE INEXPLICABLE.

The "miracle" over which the good people of the Merthyr are marvelling, is one of those cases in which we need a good deal more information as to conditions preceding the working of the wonder. A somewhat similar case, with a very different explanation, occurred some time ago in a Lancashire town. The wife of a wealthy philanthropist lay bedridden for fifteen or twenty years, she, like the Merthyr girl, being reported a victim of ship disease. She never left her bed save when lifted from it—never quitted the house save when carried forth in a invalid chair. Suddenly her husband broke down and died. The effect upon the widow was magical. Unassisted she rose and dressed, and attended the dead man's funeral, and was no more an invalid. The cynic may hazard an explanation—the present writer has none.

BUILDING BY PRAYER.

There exists a notable letter from Brunel, the great engineer, to his son, on the efficacy of prayer. The occasion of the letter was the successful launching of the Great Eastern, built from Brunel's designs. During her construction there had been innumerable difficulties, defeats, and vexations, but one by one they were overcome, and the monster, finally sent upon a favouring tide into the water. Now said Brunel, let me impress upon you the advantage of prayer. I am not prepared to say that the prayer of individuals can be separately and individually granted; that would seem to be incompatible with the regular movement of the mechanism of the universe, and it would seem impossible to explain why prayer should now be granted now refused. But of this I can assure you that I have ever in my difficulties prayed fervently, and that in the end, my prayers have been of have appeared to me to have been granted.

A GIFT AND A CONDITION.

The Dalham Hall Estate, which through the death of Colonel Frank Rhodes, now passes to Major Ernest Frederick Rhodes, his brother comes to the beneficiary with a proviso. No man may possess it who is a 'loafer,' or becomes one. To qualify for possession the their, unless under age, must have been engaged for ten years in some business or profession, other than the Army. If at the time of inheriting he be under age, then, within a year of attaining his twenty-first birthday he must enter some trade or profession, and further become a member of some Militia or Volunteer corps. Should the heir remain unemployed for ten years after succession then he forfeits title to the estate, and the latter passes to the next male heir. A like prohibition obtains as to the creating of a charge upon the estate. The property which was bought by the Colosus a year before his death lies in Suffolk, near Newmarket, comprises 3475 acres and has a rental which Mr. Rhodes considered not more than sufficient for its proper maintenance.

CHARMED LIVES.

When, at his second attempt, Clive failed to fire the pistol with which he had attempted to take his life, he came to the conclusion that there must be work for him to do, and he put away the pistol—until his work was done. If all the people who have narrow escapes may be regarded as specially designed for great achievements, the present age should be remarkable one. There have been many as lucky escapes as that of the young ladies who have just so wonderfully escaped death on Lochnagar. A few months ago a Surrey man fell hundreds of feet down a mountain-side in Wales; an Edinburgh Minister was precipitated a thousand feet down Ben Nevis, while a cyclist lived to tell of a 120 feet drop into the river Calder, after being run away with by his machine. Even these cases however, do not quite match the wonder of an escape of which a boy was the hero.

THE HAND UNSEEN.

This was the case of a runaway horse and cart. In the latter was a boy who still retained his place when the horse wandered over the edge of a precipice 200 feet deep near the gully close by the Clifton Suspension Bridge. Horse and cart were dashed to pieces at the bottom of the ravine, but the boy toppled into the branches of a tree, and was taken out unscathed. But the unseen hands which stretch out to save the menaced are operative in other cases than accident. Years ago a young man was sent to the Cape in the hope that his life, threatened by consumption, might be saved. The venture was a success, and, when restored to vigour, he settled down to practice as a doctor in Kimberley, there came to him an Englishman who also had been sent out to gain new life. The two became friends, and the result of their association was a metamorphosis of the map of Africa. The name of the doctor is Jameson; that of his patient the late Cecil Rhodes.

AMENITIES OF PUBLIC LIFE.

The forthcoming Life of Lord Randolf Churchill will be piquant even should it lack historical value. No man hit harder or more readily than "Randy." The man who called across the floor of the House "you d——d fool" to Sir William Harcourt may not have been ideal as a Parliamentarian, but he certainly claimed the merit of unconventionality. Men in the House do not storm and rave now as they did in days when the giants held the floor, but they do still say rough things, and upon "Irish nights" pluck each other by the beard. Browning, according to Canon McColl, broke into verse over Disraeli with—

I don't want to fight;
But, by Jingo, if I do,
The man whose head I'd like to punch
Is Beaconsfield the Jew.

Mr. Chamberlain does not go so far as that with his opponents. He calls Mr. Asquith a physician, the Duke of Devonshire a Pope, and so on. What others say of him is more lurid.

A SCHEDULE OF ABUSE.

The ugliest thing ever said was that Judas, which an Irishman hissed at him across the floor. But there are others, which a Birmingham supporter has taken the trouble to collect. To the Press of his political opponents he is: The Artful Dodger, Imperialist Knave, Political Hamstringer, Great Panjandrum, Mugwumb, Smug Face, Imperial Bagman, Imperial Trickster, Hungry Nose, Brummagem Bagman, Impudent Trickster, Lie Factor, Crafty Muddler, Lying Campaigner, Little Loafer, Vulgar Ranter, Red Herring Trailer, Colossal Humbug, Arch Didler, Red-banded Despot, Bankrupt Statesman, Slippery Fellow, Republic Smasher, Crafty Animal, Red Herring Joe. In addition to all this, there are the descriptions of rivals like Mr. Morley, who finds in him the genius for friendship and other qualities which do not seem at all to accord with the foregoing list.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lonsdale, 3043 tons, Captain A R Lee, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain Boon, sailed yesterday for Mangalore in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 638 tons, Captain R Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Gogovala, 2038 tons, Captain I C Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 4th October with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Cuda, 3416 tons, Captain F Alton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 7th October with a cargo of coal,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3420 tons, Captain W H Hill arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta 5th October with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 910 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2781 tons, Captain A Cogliolo, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 16 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Virawa, 2176 tons, Captain P H Stunt, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta 5th October, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and one deck passengers.

THE s s Florican of Messrs Carry Brothers, is due in Bhownagar on the 22nd direct from Calcutta with a cargo of 5330 tons of coal. Twenty thousands of coal is to be received by the Agent of the Company, ten thousands being purchased by the B G J P Ry and the rest will be stacked for disposal to the owners of ginning facories and cotton presses. The steamer after discharging the cargo will sail for Calcutta with the cargo of Porebunder stones.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Onipenta s	Hill	Calcutta, Oct 5
	Virawa s	Stunt	Calcutta, Oct 5
17	Persia s	Haughton	London, Sept 22
	Gogovala s	Rogers	Calcutta, Oct 4
	Onda s	Alton	Calcutta, Oct 7

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Bengal s	Cooke	Shanghai
	Ischia s	Cogliolo	Hongkong
	Lonsdale s	Lee	Moulmein
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi
	Kapurthala s	Boon	Mangalore

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Yarra, for Australia, &c
" Bulimla, for Persian Gulf

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Somali, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, left Suez on the morning of the 16th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Himalaya, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 15th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 16th instant afternoon, via Mombassa, Porebunder and Goa.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 18 1905.

1 The Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Friday morning next, the 20th instant, parade Church Gate Station 6-45 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, Khaki.

All Members are particularly requested to turn out on Friday's parade.

Members who have not already drawn their Arms and Equipment are requested to do so at once.

By Order,
H. E. E. PROCTOR
Acting Adjutant B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 18 1905.

1 There will be 10" R M L Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound on Wednesday the 18th instant at 8-45 p. m.

Inspections.

2 The Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps (including E E Coy) at the Town Hall compound at 8-30 p.m. on Friday next the 20th instant.

Dress—Khaki, F S Caps and Putties.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERBERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING

Bombay, October 18 1905.

1 The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz Railway Station, B Band C I Ry at 6-30 a. m. (Bombay Time) to-morrow Thursday the 19th instant, for inspection by the Inspector-General of Volunteers.

Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 5-15 a.m. (Bombay Time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road, Mahaluxmi and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from stations on the G I P Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Dress—Drill Order. Bandoliers, Helmets and putties.

2 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 7 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

3 There will be Company Drill for "A", "C" and "E" Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8 p m to-day Wednesday the 18th instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms.

4 The orders re-Cadets parading at Santa Cruz are hereby cancelled the following orders are substituted:—

The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Cadets at the various schools on Saturday 21st Instant at the following hours:—

Cathedra High School at 6 a m
Indo British Institution at 7-10 a m
St Mary's College at 8 a m
Byculla School at 9-10 a m
Scottish High Schol at 10-5 a m

5 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—

No 6044 Vol Vol N K Stevenson; No 5913 Vol V H Vardon; No 6045 Vol A M Rushton; No 4554 Vol W Watkins; No 6046 Vol F Hearn and No 6047 Vol F Laytcorpe

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R,

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 30th September 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July 1905—				
G I P Ry system.	2,37,500	3,53,761	11,754	6,02,315
I M R do ...	57,700	94,699	4,580	1,56,979
Total.....	2,95,200	4,48,460	15,334	7,59,494
Actuals for corresponding week ending 29th July 1904—				
G I P R system...	2,12,709	4,78,696	7,693	6,99,098
I M R do ..	51,619	1,29,047	798	1,81,464
Total.....	2,64,328	6,07,743	8,491	8,80,562
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	+24,791	−1,24,935	+3,511	−96,583
	I M R...	+6,081	−34,348	−3,782	−24,484

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Aproximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd Sept. 1905, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,000	1,35,000	4,000	2,35,000
Or per mile of Railway	210	268	8	486
For previous 3 week of half-year.	12,90,282	17,98,655	34,785	31,23,722
Total for 4 weeks.	13,96,282	19,33,655	38,785	33,68,722
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	1,10,862	1,28,260	833	2,48,955
Per mile of Ry. do.	238	254	2	494
Total to corresponding date do. ..	13,15,105	17,58,826	32,194	13,06,125

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 2nd Oct. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06.....	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 30th Sept, 1905 by Council Bills.....	£10,172,223
	By Gold...	Nil
	Balance to be remitted from 1st Oct. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£ 6,327,776

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism. Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and reliet "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your haud, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con-"sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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